The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME VIII. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1856. NUMBER 397.

The Independent

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY
JOSEPH H. LADD,
No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW-YORK.

TERMS.

By mail, $2 00 per annum, in advance.
" 2 50 " in three months.
" 3 00 " at the end of the year.

By carrier, 50 cents additional to the above rates.

We shall be obliged to adhere strictly to these prices. *Orders* for the paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the Publisher, and pre-paid, will be considered at our risk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fifteen cents a line for each insertion, and Business-Notices twenty cents.

PROSPECTUS for Volume VIII. is on the fifth page.

The Independent

Special Contributors.

THE following persons are engaged as special contributors to the columns of *The Independent*, over their own signatures:—Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., (C.,) Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (✱,) and Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (H. B. S.)

Correspondents

from different sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, have been engaged to write for the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

Our Special Contributors.

BOOKS OF INTEREST AND VALUE.

THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. A History by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY. In three volumes. New York: *Harper & Brothers*. 1856.

The author of this work has comprehensively characterized the subject of it, as "an organized protest against ecclesiastical tyranny and universal empire." And he says truly that, "to all who speak the English language, this history of the great agony through which the Republic of Holland was ushered into life must have peculiar interest, for it is a portion of the records of the Anglo-Saxon race, essentially the same, whether in Friesland, England, or Massachusetts."

The development of these tragic recitals is pursued by the reader with a profound and melancholy interest. The history both of the reverses and triumphs in the cause of freedom abounds with solemn lessons; but the lessons of history always come too late; and men who have suffered themselves to be enslaved "regret, too late, when united in common servitude, their supineness at those critical junctures when their liberties might yet have been vindicated."

Mr. Motley traces with a graphic and vigorous pen the rise from the general servitude in the eleventh and twelfth centuries to the degree of privilege, freedom, industry, intelligence, wealth, and power, which began to prevail in the fifteenth century. "Loftier ideas of human rights," he says, "larger conceptions of commerce, have taught mankind, in later days, the difference between *liberties* and *liberty*, between guilds and free competition. At the same time it was the principle of mercantile associations, in the middle ages, which protected the infant steps of human freedom and human industry against violence and wrong."

But mercantile associations would have been vain against the encroachments of tyranny, had not the principle of religion and of conscience towards God come in, under the light of the Bible, to preserve *man's liberties* from utter ruin. The conflict and the conquest are of the deepest interest and most solemn instruction. And then, the effect of wealth, luxury, and mercenary views in sapping and destroying the freedom so gained is a matter of portentous warning. Mr. Dana, in a recent speech in Boston, observed that "the Dutch Revolution was as noble as our own. The Dutch began in civil and religious liberty, with heroism, freedom, industry and prosperity. In time they came to make material prosperity their ruling motive. They ceased to live for ideas, and what are they now? Rich, prosperous, educated, respectable, useless and despised. The high tone, the glory is gone! What hath been is that which shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun. Is this to be the fate of Massachussetts, of New-England?" Worse than this, if we give way to a slave-oligarchy. If our government is suffered by the people to become the tool of that despotism, and slavery is forced upon us a national system, it will be a more galling, dreadful, and bloody despotism, at length, than any the world ever saw.

We heartily commend Mr. Motley's volumes to the earnest perusal of every lover of history and historic truth. The narrative does not flag. Something more of preliminary elementary detail might have been desired, for a complete view and intelligent, by readers not thoroughly versed in the records of the times; but the pages are crowded and condensed with character and incident; and in the description of both, the author's style and manner are vigorous and impressive. Of the union of Philip and Mary, he remarks, that "to maintain the supremacy of the church seemed to both the main object of existence, to execute unbelievers the most sacred duty imposed by the Deity upon anointed princes, to convert their kingdoms into a hell the surest means of winning heaven for themselves. It was not strange that the conjunction of two such wonders of superstition in one sphere, should have seemed portentous in the eyes of the English nation."

The character of Philip, that prodigious and portentous incarnation of bigotry, superstion, and cruelty, is drawn with great power. The following is a portion of it, embracing its combination of the elements of monkery and immorality. "He was most strict in religious observances, as regular at mass, sermons, and vespers, as a monk; much more, it was thought by many good Catholics, than was becoming to his rank and age. Besides several friars who preached regularly for his instruction, he had daily discussions with others on abstruse theological points. He consulted his confessor most minutely as to all the actions of life, inquiring anxiously whether this proceeding or that were likely to burthen his conscience. He was grossly licentious. It was his chief amusement to issue forth at night disguised, that he might indulge in vulgar and miscellaneous incontinence in the common haunts of vice. This was his solace at Brussels in the midst of the gravest affairs of state."

The course of this infernal meteor, with its baleful fires and satellites, is traced in this history with an unsparing faithfulness and power. It must have cost Mr. Motley years of arduous study and research to collect and arrange his materials, and the manner in which he has composed a great work out of them is worthy of all praise. It is a history of one of the most important and interesting eras of modern time, and is distinguished for learning, ability, a high and noble spirit of freedom, an energetic style, and impartial judgment. It is a most valuable gift to literature.

KEITH'S EVIDENCES OF PROPHECY. A new edition from the sixth Edinburgh edition of this valuable work, is issued by the Harpers. The truth of Christianity, demonstrated from the literal fulfilment of prophecy, is here most ably illustrated, more particularly by the history of the Jews and the discoveries of recent travellers. Speaking of the curse upon Canaan, Dr. Keith remarks, that "Any defense or attempted justification of slavery, or of man having any moral right of property in man, must be sought in vain from the fulfilment of this prediction. It is a wresting of Scripture to their destruction, for any to seek the vindication of slavery, because Canaan was to be the servant of servants unto his brethren. God hath made of one flesh all the nations of the earth. And were the Gospel universally and rightly appealed to, no other bond would be known among men than that of brotherhood."

THE LAND OF ISRAEL, according to the Covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. By Alexander Keith, D.D., Harper & Brothers. This is another admirable work by Dr. Keith, for which the Christian world are much indebted to his industry and researches. Even those who cannot go with his conclusions in regard to the return of the Jews to their own land, must be impressed and interested with the numerous and palpable illustrations of Divine truth drawn from the present state of the country as compared with the past.

EADIE'S COMMENTARY ON COLOSSIANS. Carter & Brothers have issued this work, which is uniform with the preceding volume on Ephesians by the same author. It is critical and spiritual, written with the single aim to get at the meaning of the sacred writer, and with a deep sense of the necessity of a Divine illumination by the Spirit of God for that purpose. It is truly a valuable work.

MCCHEYNE'S LIFE, LETTERS, AND REMAINS. By Rev. Andrew A. Bonar. Seventh American, from the Twenty-first Edinburgh edition. Carter & Brothers, New-York. To this volume there have been added Mr. McCheyne's familiar letters from the Holy Land. This is a valuable and interesting accession to the exceedingly instructive, awakening, and edifying pages that precede it. He was a bright and shining light. Twenty-eight editions of his memoirs show that the light is still burning, and it derives all its sanctifying brightness from the Lord Jesus Christ.

RELATIVES OF LEILA ADA. This interesting book is published by Wiley & Halstead, and cannot fail to be acceptable to the many readers of Leila Ada, the Jewish Convert, published by the same firm; a book of extraordinary interest and beauty.

LIFE OF CAPTAIN VICARS. Carter & Brothers. This is a very precious volume, containing as it does, the example of an eminent Christian, in one of the most difficult positions in which a Christian can be placed in this world. He was a young and brave soldier, the commander of a detachment of the 97th regiment before Sebastopol, where he was slain in the trenches, the night of the 22d March, 1855. He was a faithful and consistent Christian, a soldier of Jesus Christ.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, delivered in London in 1856. Carter & Brothers. A useful volume is presented in these lectures, which breathe the Christian spirit, and inculcate a Christian morality, treat freely upon Christian themes, with a freedom and independence which we wish might be imitated in the lectures to young men in this country.

THE HEROES OF METHODISM. By Rev. J. B. Wakeley. This volume contains sketches of eminent Methodist ministers, and characteristic anecdotes of their personal history. It is a record of good men and of characters highly original, and some of the pulpit sketches and stories are capital for their pith and humor, while the religious spirit and lessons are excellent.

C.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Temporary Defeat on the Topeka Constitution—Jubilant Expressions of the Slaveocracy—Motion to Reconsider by Mr. Barclay—Filibustering Movements of the Administration—Admittance of the Report of Kansas Investigating Committee—Its Nature—The Flank of the Enemy turned, and the Documents read—Position of the three Parties—Mr. Banks sustains himself triumphantly—Kansas admitted upon the Topeka Free State Constitution by the House—Consternation of Pro-Slavery Men—Douglas backs down—Night Session of the Senate—Its hasty action powerless—Bogus Laws repealed by the Senate, and Free Speech and Press offered to Kansas by the Senate—Questions to come up, etc., etc., etc.

DEAR INDEPENDENT:

We have passed through all the various feelings arising from defeat and success during the past week. The hope of final victory in the passage of the Kansas Topeka Constitution through the House, inspired and nerved the souls of our friends to almost superhuman efforts, notwithstanding the lassitude induced by the severe heat of the weather.

Successful in all the preliminary votes raised by the opponents of free Kansas, our friends felt almost sure of success upon that final question put by the Speaker to the House, *i. e.*, "Shall the bill pass?" The mercury was precipitated to the freezing point, yea, even to the very bulb, when the announcement came that we were defeated by *one vote*. The opponents of the measure broke out in applause, and gave vent to heartfelt expressions over our defeat. Our defeat! No! the defeat of liberty in Kansas. The inauguration of Border-Ruffian rule—the commencement of the new era of "constructive treason," to try and hang men who are elected to office by the voice and votes of free American citizens—the crack of the plantation whip over the almost boundless territories owned by the free Republic of the world—the defeat of liberty and the culmination of as foul a despotism as ever cursed the footstool of a beneficent God. All this applauded by the representatives of a free people, within their national halls! What a picture for the historic painter!

All slaverydom was jubilant in and about the Capitol and city; while the lovers of liberty and the perpetuity of our country covered their souls with sable, and carried liberty's smitten child and laid him upon the altar of God. Could we do less? No! but we could do more. We were "troubled on every side, perplexed but not in despair; persecuted but not forsaken; cast down but not destroyed." A motion to reconsider the vote, was made by Mr. Barclay, of the Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania, who, for some reason as yet unaccounted for, had voted against the bill, and immediately the dogs of war were let loose. They arraigned him, condemned him, and then when severe animadversion failed in accomplishing their object, they plead and besought him to withdraw his motion. I confess to a hearty love of his pluck, manifested during the running cross-fire he had to undergo.

He bore himself bravely, and announced as his reason for thus moving a reconsideration, his desire to stay the hands of the unjust judges of this Administration in Kansas, who only wait an indirect sanction of this Congress to bring the officers of the Free State of Kansas to their bar and convict them of constructive treason, consigning the State and its officers to a felon's death by the same blow. He furthermore stated, that a warrant was now in the hands of the Marshal of the United States, for the District of Columbia, for the arrest of Gov. Reeder upon the same charge, if he should dare appear here to claim the seat to which his constituents have elected him. No man upon the Administration side of the chamber dare deny the charge.

At this juncture, the Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee took the floor, and asked leave to make their report as a question of privilege. Had a thunderbolt from a clear sky fallen at their feet, it would not have caused greater consternation. The leaders came promptly to the rescue of their slavery idol, and raised the point of order as to the admissibility of the report at that stage of the business before the house. The Speaker decided it in order as a question of higher privilege, because it affected the right of a member to his seat. An appeal was taken from this decision, and debated; but he Speaker was so well fortified by the common-sense construction of the rule of the House, and by past precedent, that the slavery indomitables had to beat a retreat, and withdraw their appeal. Other motions of a filibustering nature, to consume time, followed thick and fast; questions of order sprung up as if by magic, until three at a time were before the Speaker and the House, but were decided calmly, and as promptly as the excited state of the parties would admit. Appeals followed, but one of which, however, was passed to a vote, and in that one the Speaker was most triumphantly sustained. Liberty has the power of an Ajax in the person and peculiar qualifications of the Speaker of the House, born, as he was, after so severe and protracted a labor. In more than one view was it time well spent.

But pardon the digression. The vote was finally reached, the report admitted, and a huge stack of bundles appeared upon the clerk's desk. A motion was made that it be referred to the Committee upon Elections, which motion gave *any member the right to demand its reading*. It was just at that point that the pro-slavery flank was turned. If they must act upon the motion of Mr. Barclay to reconsider the vote by which the Topeka Constitution was rejected by the House, they desired to do so before the legal testimony of Missouri forays and Presidential outrages against liberty saluted their ears and smote their hearts. But they were too late. Another appeal was taken, but the principle involved in the Speaker's decision affected the very existence, as well as the rights of a minority in a legislative body, and the appeal was withdrawn. Mr. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, demanded the reading of the report, every word of it. Discomfited, defeated, and with a strange intermingling of ugliness and sadness, the knight-errants of slave propagandism took their seats into the area in front of the clerk, and listened to the unfolding of facts, which will prove a deathblow to their past efforts, and annihilate their present hopes. The public papers of the country have been almost daily charged with libels, in publishing the news from Kansas. Every Southern speech, in both houses, has been full of denunciation against the incendiary letters in the public prints, and "lying telegraphic despatches," and yet the half has never been published. The reading of this report was like unrolling a scroll containing the record of infamy for a century.

No man who looked upon that scene will ever forget it. The report literally rained down a shower of stubborn facts, falling upon the pates of these redoubtable champions like hail, or like the raking fire of a Paixhan battery. Cincinnati filibustering democracy reeled and staggered under the storm like a drunken man. What little there was left of character for political integrity, and statesman honesty, in the present incumbent of Presidential honors and dignity, suddenly *vamosed*, and Franklin Pierce, the representative of slave-extension and propagandism, stood up to receive his condemnation at the hands of an outraged nation. Conservative Fillmorism was in a horrible fix—a sort of political and moral *betweenity*. Pleased out of measure at the annihilation of the Cincinnati Damocracy, and fearful of offending their pro-slavery allies, their high-strung nerves played requiems most mournfully, and jigs with lively furor, in a strange medley. While the free Kansas and Fremont men fixed their countenances and hearts with a firmer determination to meet the impending crisis which is to decide our national perpetuity.

The report closed with the following facts substantiated.

Your committee report the following facts and conclusions as established by the testimony:

First—That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law, has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore, null and void.

Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property, and to punish wrong but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Fifth—That the election under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of the resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth—That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield for delegate.

Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

The minority report, of Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, will be presented during next week, and the man who went into Kansas and labored for the overthrow of liberty there, will do his best to wash out the stain which rests like a plague-spot upon the honor of his State. His effort will be an abortion. All will go to the country, and in November its Christian citizens will hold in their hands, not only their own, but their children's future freedom and peace. Will they, as stewards of a beneficent Providence, who has brought them into existence for this time, discharge that duty in the fear of God? Who can answer save him who seeth all hearts?

The report read and ordered to be printed, the House resumed the question of reconsideration, on motion by Mr. Barclay. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved to lay the motion upon the table, which was defeated by *yeas* ninety-seven (97), *nays* one hundred and two (102). The motion was then put, and the House reconsidered by a vote of one hundred and one (101) in the affirmative, against ninety-nine, (99) in the negative. Another motion to lay upon the table, and filibustering motions to adjourn, all successfully voted down, brought the house back to the final question again, "Shall the bill pass?" And it was decided in the affirmative, *yeas* ninety-nine (99) *nays* ninety-seven (97). So Kansas was not turned coldly away from the aid of the people represented in the popular branch.

No breach of parliamentary decorum took place on the part of the free Kansas men, but their eyes met, speaking volumes of joy at the triumph attained from so hard fought and close a contest.

In the meantime, the state of feeling in the country, the pungent speeches on the Senate floor and the overwhelming evidence of the investigating Committee of the House had aroused the dormant spirits whose words are law in the Senate. Schemes for the pacification of Kansas and the country began to be offered, yea pressed upon the consideration of the Senate. Stephen A. Douglas, the hero of slavery extension, the reputed father of the Kansas Nebraska bandling, who is the Chairman of the Committee upon Territories, found himself suddenly in a position that required at his hands a disclaimer of his former positions, or he "the subduer" would himself be "subdued."

Humbled, as he must have been, and with a desire to save himself and prevent the House passing the Topeka Constitution, thus admitting its validity and defeating his "constructive treason" plots, he offered a report to the Senate, which authorized the calling of a new Convention of the people of that territory, and the formation of a Constitution preparatory to their admission as a State. No question *now* as to the law of *ratio* requiring ninety-seven thousand and odd inhabitants for their admission into the Union! That was given up. The darling pet of Senator Cass, yclept "squatter sovereignty," was given up.

It was substantially the same thing as the amendment of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the objectionable features of which I noticed in my last letter.

It was deemed expedient to forestall the action of the House upon the Topeka Constitution, and hence this report and bill was pressed to a final vote with a haste incompatible with the sluggish and tardy movements of this body. Commencing at midday, the Senate sat during all the night and until eight o'clock on the following morning, forcing the bill at last to its passage, and retiring wearied and exhausted to breakfast and bed.

While the Senators were at their homes, the presiding officer appeared in his seat at the usual hour of twelve o'clock, and opened the session with not a Senator in his seat, and sent the bill to the House, and pronounced the Senate adjourned until Monday.

But it was all labor lost. The House has done an act of justice to Kansas and the country in spite of it. Other questions are to follow in succession, among which are the repeal of the laws of the bogus legislature of that Territory. That portion relating to free speech and freedom of the press are repealed by the bill passed by the Senate. With a grimace the slave propagandists of that body had to swallow even that, and it must have been bitter.

I will keep your readers posted upon whatever of interest transpires. But for the present adieu.

PUTNAM.

SATURDAY, July 5, 1856.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

"Putnam"—First Look at Congress—1856 and 1776—Armed Senators and Representatives—Good Shots—Hon. Charles Sumner.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

YOUR correspondent "Putnam" has permitted me to look over the manuscript of his letter for the coming number of *The Independent*, and I greatly felicitate myself, in anticipating the pleasure with which your readers will peruse it.

It presents to you a vivid picture of the House, as it was on Monday last, when Liberty, in the defeat of the free Kansas bill, was stricken down and trampled under the feet of the people's representatives; and not less so, that of the two following days, in which the athletic arms of her devotees were again stretched forth for her rescue, and she was plucked from the dust and re-enthroned, in the reversal of the previous vote and the passage of that bill.

But with all its cunning, "Putnam's" pen, and every other, utterly fails to convey that impression to the mind, which will be received by the actual beholder of the scenes which he describes.

It was my first look at Congress. Passing through the great rotunda of the Capitol, and from an earnest inspection of the great pictures which fill its panels, and commemorate the early struggles of the country, one is prepared to enter the Hall of Representatives with a spirit somewhat akin to that of '76, and looks wistfully to see an assembly of patriots, like that he has just been gazing upon in the picture of "the Congress of the Confederation." A brief observation, however, will convince him of his mistake. Two hundred members take their seats in that hall daily, arrayed in nearly equal numbers, in two divisions, between whom there is as little sympathy of social, moral, religious and political intercourse, as exists between any other two civilized races or bodies of men on the earth. Nay more; between whom there exists, at this moment, a hostility as bitter and uncompromising, yea, and as *deadly* too, as exists elsewhere between any two such races on earth. This is hard and strange language to write of the American Congress; and strange and hard will it be for your readers to receive it; but let them look at this body of men of "fierce countenances" and flushed cheeks during a debate such as I have referred to, and then remember what it is that causes the dissension; that nothing less than the vital life of liberty or slavery is the stake at issue, and he will have no cause to doubt the truth of what I say. It is of the *nature* of the conflict, that it should be mortal.

But I add further, that the American Congress is at this moment but a *camp of armed men*. It is no secret here—I presume it is not to the readers of *The Independent*,—that since the murderous assault upon Senator Sumner, and the plaudits bestowed upon it by his colleagues and constituents, Northern representatives from every quarter of the country have felt that a due regard to their personal safety, and the exercise of their personal rights, demands that they should be prepared to defend them at every hazard; and so they have prepared themselves, and Congress *is*, what I have declared it to be, a camp of armed men.

Fearful and humiliating as is this picture, the course adopted by our Free State representatives is not to be condemned. If it was noble to protect the right of free speech in '76, it is equally so to do it now in '56; and surely when a Senator is smitten down in his seat for the exercise of that right, and half the nation applauds, the necessity for such protection was not more imminent then than now.

Yesterday was the anniversary of our national freedom. Washington was quiet: out in a shady grove near my host's mansion, just outside the town, a small party of hon. representatives and ladies were assembled, and made not a little melody, and some thunder. Target shooting seemed to be the order of the day. It was wonderful the supply of arms, and the exhibition of skill. I can bear witness for your correspondent "Putnam," that he is as capital a *shot* as he is a writer; while many a humble congregation of colored free and slave worshippers in Washington, will insist that as a preacher of the Gospel to the poor, he excels either.

To-day, in company with "Putnam," I set out on a visit to the retreat of Senator Sumner. You are aware that for several weeks past, he has found a welcome asylum at "Silver Spring," the hospitable and elegant seat of Francis P. Blair. Senators and representatives are calling upon him constantly, and the many things I had heard of him, and especially of his words of encouragement to his fellow-legislators in their common struggle, and yet more especially of the supposed critical condition of his wounds, made me earnestly desirous of seeing and hearing him. We had proceeded but three miles on the way when our eyes and hearts were gladdened by meeting him in a carriage on his way to Washington, in company with a son of his generous entertainer. A few moments of most agreeable roadside chat and he passed on, and we pursued our journey in another direction. Mr. Sumner appeared much better than we had expected to see him. He indulges the hope of again resuming his seat in the Senate during the present session; but it is a hope also accompanied with much fear that some pains which he still feels in his head near the wounds, may assume a chronic form and disappoint his hopes, as it will disappoint the hopes of his countrymen and the world. He goes soon to seek the salt-water, and if it proves favorable, will speedily again be found at his post, more ready, more willing, and better prepared than ever to do glorious battle for liberty, humanity, and his country.

Yours, S. H. C.

KANSAS BULLETIN.

An Agent in the South.—The man Wilkes, whose outrageous conduct as a leader of the Carolina band of ruffians is conspicuously mentioned in the report of the Congressional Committee, has returned to Charleston to procure recruits, and publishes proclamations in the papers of that State, urging the want of men and money, if the South mean "to secure the fruits of a well-founded public opinion at the ballot-box in October next." He insists upon it that the contest in Kansas is the turning point with regard to the political ascendency of slavery. He says:

"If the South secures Kansas, she will extend slavery into all the territory south of the 40th deg. parallel of north latitude to the Rio Grande, and this of course will secure for her pent-up institutions of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her power in Congress. If the North secures Kansas, the power of the South in Congress will be gradually diminished; the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, together with the adjacent territories, will gradually become abolitionized, and the slave population, confined to the States east of the Mississippi, will become valueless. All depends upon the action of the present moment."

Do not lose the Opportunity.—The *National Era* of the 5th says:

"The bill reported by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, authorizing a commission to enumerate the inhabitants of Kansas, etc., is to take effect *from the date of its passage*. In view of the possibility that this bill may become a law, the Free State men who have settled in Kansas, and are now absent on business, or for other reasons, should at once return, so that there may be no dispute as to their right to vote. *This is a thing that admits of no delay.*"

The Alton Route.—The Chicago and other Western papers speak well of the Free State line of steamboats from Alton to Leavenworth. Settlers can obtain all their supplies on good terms. Goods and baggage should be marked to the care of D. D. Ryrie, Alton, Ill. Hotel and other expresses in Alton are less than at St. Louis. Two lines of railroads, one from Terre Haute and the other from Chicago, terminate at Alton. And more than all, the editor of the *Presbytery Reporter*, a periodical published in the place, gives the assurance that

"The officers and owners of boats in this line WILL NOT ALLOW passengers for Kansas or their goods to be molested while passing up the Missouri river. Alton is situated scarcely two and a half miles above the mouth of the Missouri river. It is the nearest to Kansas of any port upon the Mississippi. It is situated in a FREE STATE; and, whatever may have been true nineteen years ago, we KNOW that, as a body, its inhabitants have now no sympathy with 'the peculiar institution.' It is the home of Judge LYMAN TRUMBULL, and feels disposed to honor and uphold the Senator who is so nobly doing his duty."

But it is of great importance to hurry on at least *one* of the railroads across Iowa to speedy completion. If anything should defeat Fremont this year, the struggle in Kansas for the ensuing four years will be severe and decisive, and we shall greatly need a route which ruffianism cannot reach nor molest. On many accounts the southernmost line, from Burlington, would seem most desirable to have finished first, because it terminates at the nearest point to Kansas. But if the Davenport be preferred, as being farther advanced, we do not object:

"The grant of lands to the Iowa railroads secures their completion at a period not very remote. But it is desirable to avoid delay. Let capitalists, then, at the east, who are in favor of freedom in Kansas, step forward, and advance funds towards the construction of the Mississippi and Missouri roads, running from Burlington west to Nebraska, and receive as security a mortgage upon the lands, in a manner similar to that allowed into the Territory, every wagon being searched and taken back and the goods put in store. Even in the city of Westport, these highway robberies are committed in open day, without rebuke from the civil authorities, and with the countenance of the community. Our own box of goods we have not been able to get from Kansas city, as it is useless to send to send for it; it would certainly be broken open and all that was of use to the ruffians be taken out. It is safe where it now is, and I shall let it remain till a train of waggons can be fitted out and an escort of troops sent with them to protect them from robbery. We are hoping for more peaceable times ere long, but time alone can tell what will be our fate. Everything has been delayed, and business so stagnated, that those without means see hard times, and there must inevitably be great suffering, unless aided by those at the East in whose cause, as well as their own, they are suffering and bearing all these heavy burdens."

The Boston *Telegraph* has a letter from Lawrence, dated June 9th. The writer, "C. D.," says:

"A few days since they took my mule, saddle, bridle and all, from Mr. Livermore, who had him to ride to one of the neighbors, and refused to give him up. It cost me $110. Men are almost daily robbed on the highway of their horses and loading, and their lives threatened if they do not immediately leave the country.

"Gov. Shannon, Pierce's tool here, has issued a proclamation ordering all organized companies, (that is Free State men) except the regular militia, (that is, Border Ruffians) to disperse, and all (Free State men, of course it can mean no others) who will not submit to the Border Ruffian laws, to leave the Territory.

"Tell some of our Groton friends who have plenty of money and express so much sympathy for us, to feel in their pockets and help us bear the burden of the day. It is no more than just they should, for we are sacrificing everything, perhaps life itself, in the cause of humanity. We are all in good health and keep up good spirits, having no wish to leave the scene of contest.

There are several hundred United States troops about here, *pretending* to keep the peace, but in *reality* holding our men by the shoulder to let the enemy whip us. Things are getting desperate and must change soon."

The Plot of the Enemy.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Democratic Press* writes from Stranger Creek, Kansas, that agents are now out through the South, extending the secret league, and that extensive preparations are going on to invade Kansas again, to carry out the guerilla warfare. One of the agents said:

"The secret plot NOW is for Shannon to order the United States troops to disband all the Free State men, and then dismiss Col. Sumner; and just as soon as the troops leave, our mounted boys will be ready, and sweep up the south side of Kansas River and down the north side, and exterminate or drive out all the Free State men. The two parties cannot live together in the Territory; one or the other must be exterminated. Collect all the boys you can."

Going on the New Route.—The *St. Louis Republican* has a letter, dated St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, from a correspondent who is violent against the Free State men:

"I was informed at Leavenworth city, by authority above suspicion, that, within ten days, upward of fifty wagons, containing Eastern emigrants, has crossed from Nebraska into Kansas, having come by the way of Iowa.

For the Future.—Much will probably depend upon the doings of the convention of friends of Kansas, held this week at Buffalo. If their deliberations and documents evince wisdom and courage, and if they choose a sound, responsible and effective committee, confidence will at once revive, the tide of free settlers will again pour into Kansas, ample resources will be supplied, under a responsible arrangement, and the whole movement will assume a unity whose force will be irresistible.

The Committee's Report.—On Tuesday, while a motion was pending to reconsider the vote rejecting the Kansas bill, the Committee of Investigation succeeded,

by dint of perseverance against all possible chicanery, in making their report of the results of their inquiries.

It makes ten columns of fine type in our large dailies; and is the blackest page that has yet been written of our country's history—most deplorable, most dishonorable, most alarming. We make room for the summary at the close:

Your Committee report the following facts and conclusions as established by the testimony:

First—That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally-constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore, null and void.

Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Fifth—That the election under which the contested Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of the resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth—That Andrew A. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield, for Delegate.

Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your Committee to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

Shannon Resigned.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Shannon to Col. Buford, the war chief of the Alabama Ruffians, dated June 10, at Lecompton, in which he says:

"I have resigned my office, and leave for St. Louis probably on to-morrow. As soon as I pass the line Colonel Woodson will be the acting Governor, and if you have any difficulty which my last letter to you does not remove with the troops, you will address him on the subject. I repeat that my proclamation has no application to bona fide emigrants coming into the territory."

"Bona fide settlers," is doubtless understood to mean, in border parlance, pro-slavery bandits, whom Col. Buford is assured that he will find no difficulty in introducing. It is only Northern or *Free State settlers* that are first plundered and then turned back.

As to the governorship, we pray that the poor harassed settlers may not experience the transition from King Log to King Stork in any new governor that the present administration may appoint. Shannon's imbecility has served the purpose of allowing the ruffians to harry out a large number of Free State settlers, and now there is wanted a man of energy at the helm to steer Kansas into port as a Slave State. The habit of lying seems to pervade the organs of the ruffians. The telegraph has the following:

ST. LOUIS, June 27.

GOV. Shannon arrived here last night. He authorizes the *Republican* to state that he has not resigned. He came to St. Louis to meet his wife, and will return to Kansas in the course of the week. He reports all quiet in the territory.

TESTIMONY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

WE were obliged last week by lack of space to omit from our report of the proceedings of the General Association of Massachusetts the interesting and important statements made to that body by Rev. JOHN D. PIERCE, delegate from the General Association of Michigan. The following is a verbatim report of his searching remarks, which we commend to the respectful and candid attention of the General Assembly's Church-Extension Committee:

Presbyterianism and Congregationalism.

He presented the salutations of the Cong. churches of that State. After some statistics, and a reference to the excellent school system of Michigan, he made the following statements, which were received with marked interest by the Association:

But your brethren at the West, while they have many things for which they are glad, have also peculiar trials and grounds of complaint. And why should we refrain from making them known to you, fathers and brethren?

It is certainly a matter of surprise that we have even a name to live. Were not Congregationalism a thing of life—a living vital principle—we had ceased to be. We of the West have been surrounded with more difficulties, and had more obstructions thrown in our path, than you of the East have ever dreamed would exist. Every possible means has been employed to subject our churches to the control of the self-constituted jurisdictions of a denomination more intensely sustained in its actions than any other in the land. We felt the presence of that denomination, who were nurtured into being by our Eastern brethren, and who then had your ear, and the control of your benefactions. Representations injurious to us were freely circulated, and we were pained to know, that they had done their work in begetting distrust in you. That time has gone by, and we trust the day of peace and prosperity has commenced.

In 1825, when I settled in central New-York, there were not Congregational ministers and churches enough to form a Council. Hence some Presbyterians were called. Some of them objected to my ordination unless I would join a Presbytery. It would be so dangerous. The objection was overruled, and soon after the Oneida Association was formed, consisting of three ministers. It soon gained in numbers and influence, and now you have the New-York General Association, with its hundreds of ministers and churches.

When I entered Michigan in 1830, taking all north of the Ohio line, there was not a Congregational church from the great lakes to the rocky mountains: and the decree had gone forth that Congregationalism was not adapted to the West. Hence I was told on landing that it was expected that I should connect with Presbytery, and that it would not be best to organize any Congregational churches. But not having been converted on the crossing of the Hudson, the waters of the lake produced no sensible impression. The plea was confidently urged for years, without even a figleaf to cover its falsity, that Congregationalism will do for the East, not for the West. But no reason has ever been given why it should be so ill adapted to new settlements now, and so favorable to them in the days of our pilgrim fathers, and in the primitive age, when each and every assembly of believers was a church, without so much as the semblance of a usurping judicatory to lord it over them.

This firm resolve to confine our church polity within its ancient limits, in connection with the Plan of Union, came near consummating the design. But facts have proved that Congregationalism, though fettered, is stronger than any powers in the temples of dagon. The so-called plan of union should be named a plan for the prostration of Congregational churches and their absorption by another denomination. Such was not its design, but such has been its uniform tendency and effect. So long as it produced such results it was cherished by one of the parties; but when repudiated by the injured party, then other means were adopted to attain the same ends; and we heard immediately of church extension "in advance of all others." This scheme is consequently the successor of the plan of Union, and designed to produce the same effect. But it never can to the same extent—its object is too apparent. No sophistry, no special pleading, can hide its features. Its avowed purpose is to go before and gather churches, and then turn them over to the American Home Missionary Society to support.

For many years after the organization of the first Congregational churches in Michigan, your brethren were placed in circumstances exceedingly trying. It was difficult for them to obtain either sympathy or aid. Your funds could not reach them without passing through channels that often became obstructed. We were represented as unworthy of confidence, destitute of character, and heretical. It was even proclaimed abroad and in public assemblies, that Congregationalism at the West had degenerated into the wildest Perfectionism.

Facts are sometimes hard things. While Unitarianism had its origin in the Episcopal Church, Perfectionism was nurtured into being in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church. (Laughter.) It was born and baptized by Presbyterian hands. (Laughter.) Whether comely or uncomely, Congregationalism has not the honor of its paternity. The entire body of those who were originally charged with that heresy were inducted into the ministry by Presbytery. While they remained in that connection they were orthodox, but when any of them left and joined us they ceased to be so. (Laughter.) And though they might come with clean papers, yet they contaminated us. Even now Presbyteries at the West find no difficulty in ordaining Oberlin students, if they will only connect with them. That makes them orthodox. But if they join us, we and they are all heretics together. Brethren, I speak that I do know and testify that I have seen, when I say these things. It is due, in justice, to add, that some of this class, if not all, have modified their views somewhat. Time has shown them, as it did one of old—an end of all perfections; for like him, they have discovered that the commandment of God is exceeding broad.

The state of things at the West is an unnatural one. A multitude of Congregational churches are connected with Presbytery; and there are whole Presbyteries without any churches of that order in their connection. A Presbytery will not install a Congregational minister over a Congregational church connected with it on the plan of Union, nor allow the church to call a council to do it. What a carrying out of the plan of Union! Besides, they have gone into Congregational churches and organized Presbyterian churches out of minorities; and prohibited such minority churches from re-uniting with the majority, unless they would retain their elder-ship and subject all to them. I was once present when a case like this was thus decided. And they did so, knowing that they could be sustained through the medium of the American Home Missionary Society, and that the majority would be compelled to come in or remain destitute.

But why is it so? I answer, because you have put your contributions into the hands of men, who have disbursed them in such a manner as to benefit their own denomination at the expense of yours. Had our brethren East done what all others on the face of the living earth have ever done, sustained their own institutions at the West, Congregationalism, with rare exceptions, would have prevailed from the Hudson to the Pacific. As it is, it will soon be, if not now, vastly in the ascendant. It is so in accordance with the simplicity of the Gospel, so congenial to the great principles of our government, and so adapted to the wants of our people, that it cannot fail in the end to triumph over all opposition. And it is so eminently fitted, as no other system can be, to bring up its members, to full manhood, to perfect men, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Such is its mission.

If so, why not plant your own cherished institutions, and support your own men in sustaining them? Of the $190,200 66 contributed the past year for the American Home Missionary Society, more than two-thirds of that sum was raised by you. And I will venture the opinion that more than one-half the balance came from the Congregational element in the Presbyterian connection. Now it would be interesting to know what proportion of that whole sum has been expended in supporting ministers and churches of that order. I will hazard the conjecture that one-half or more has gone in that direction. Could the entire amount derived from Congregational resources have been disbursed in favor of your own name, we should not have to mourn over the entire destitution of so many feeble Congregational churches.

Why should it be so? Why must it be so? Why pass by your own children, and leave them to friends, to help others? Why compel them to leave their own and go to another order, which never can be home to them, before you will aid them. Such has been the effect of the system as heretofore administered. Readily to obtain help, your Congregational brethren have been constrained to change their name.

Were there any equality in the connection it would be different. But there is none; and never has been. The means have mostly been furnished by you, and the fruit in a large proportion gathered by others; just as it was with Virgil's bees, sheep and oxen; they labored, bore wool, and made honey, but not for themselves. (Great laughter.) But what have been the returns for your unbounded liberality? Let the treatment of your brethren at the West testify? Let church extension in advance of all others, and the disposition now manifest to withdraw aid from the American Board, answer. I say unbounded liberality; for what denomination ever left a multitude of its own to support others? It would seem that the moment newly-organized churches, whether at home or abroad, cease to come into immediate connection with and control of this old grasping denomination, their contributions must be diverted and go into other channels.

I have said that there is no equality in the connection. The rule that the majority should govern has never been adhered to, but uniformly disregarded. Why then continue a connection of no possible benefit to you, and so detrimental to us in all relations? A proposition was submitted to the General Association of Michigan at its late session, coming from the East, to hold a General Convention of our Congregational brethren to consider and determine this great question. It was cordially approved by the Association, and you will find, should such a convention be called, your brethren at the West prepared to act, and to act decidedly. I may add, that I have, with many others, hoped to live to see the day, when the Congregational churches, as one body, learned and powerful as it is, will plant their own institutions, support their own ministers and feeble churches, and conduct their great missionary enterprise of our denomination by their own hands, in their own way. And why not? I am confident they are as capable of doing it, and of doing it as well, and a vast deal more satisfactory to their brethren, as any others to whose hands they may commit the trust.

Why then continue the connection. We have no difficulty with any other denomination; nor should we with our Presbyterian brethren were it not for this unnatural, unequal co-operative system. It has long enough remained as the occasion of "unholy rivalries and jealousies."

Why provide for others before providing for your own household. Let it once be fully understood by your brethren West that you will hereafter support your own name, and you need have no fear of any number of Church Extension Committees. They have heretofore felt obliged to go into another church if they would readily obtain aid. Brethren, it is for you of New England to determine what shall be done. May you be guided by that wisdom which is profitable to direct.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

SOCIETY ON THE SEA.—THE WAR.

EVERY new proof of common humanity is grateful to a traveler. Generally on the ocean, one merely has the sense of a common hotel life—an eating and sleeping in a kind of floating Astor House. You speak to your next neighbor, and occasionally talk with your room-mate, but that is all. Each is absorbed in his own plans and hopes, is a little morose withal, and any thing like community of feeling is not thought of. Many people travel with a kind of invisible retinue about them—with such a sense of their own position that they are quite separated from the common mass of men. Others fear to be bored, or to be invaded; and again others have "known men" until they have lost the sense of surprise or freshness in a new person. It is a blessing when circumstances do away with all this, and you clasp friendly hands with men, not because they are of yours or are especially united to you, but because there is the broad feeling of humanity between you. This has been the case on our voyage in the Edinburgh. The passengers were mostly Scotchmen, going home to see their friends, with an occasional sprinkling of genial Irish and Americans, traveling for pleasure. But few of these had ever known each other before, and probably few will ever meet again; yet from first to last, in sociality, good humor, fun, kindness to each other, and in pleasant attentions, I was never in a better united or more agreeable company. Get the Scotch off from business, and they are the most *cantie*, social people of the world. A nation that has their songs never could be morose. And the Scotch dialect, unlike the people's dialect of other countries, has had the genius of two wonderful men to ennoble it to the world for ever. The songs of Burns, the older ballads of pathos or comedy, and the *bagpipy* ditties of later days, were given again and again with inimitable spirit and fun. We had recitations and speeches and jokes without number. To dyspeptic Americans who are in sore need of a laugh, we recommend especially a trip by the Edinburgh. It is worth half a dozen Saratogas. On one or two occasions, some more serious expressions were made on the great reformatory movements of the day; and it was beautiful to see the spirit of common humanity brought forth. Words were spoken by men of business which were the best lay-sermons, coming with vastly more effect than could the most serious addresses from a clergyman. There will be a day when religion shall cease to be professional. Such scenes as we had on the steamer seemed to point to it. Our entry to Europe was through that most beautiful river, the Clyde; and as people parted on the steamer they seemed to be parting from friends.

Your readers who want a cheap and at the same time respectable conveyance over the ocean, ought to know of this line to Glasgow. The accommodations I found as agreeable as on the Cunarders; less of dainties as dessert, but fully as good substantials, and even better cookery. And the line has in my opinion two especial recommendations—*It is safe and cheap*. They are running with no opposition; Scotch caution prevails in the management; and the price is $75.

War Feeling.

The question of WAR seems to be agitating the English mind at this time much more than our own. I have thought when I came to talk with people, and especially the more intelligent classes, I should find a very different state of feelings from that shown by the press. But it is not so; as usual, *The Times* represents the great middle class. And I cannot but think that in this greater earnestness about the question, they show their maturity over us. We are in the habit of separating Government and people; we do not note so anxiously the movements of administrations, yet more than once has our Government entangled the nation in a contest before we fully desired it. The English know from bitter experience, that hard words between cabinets, demands refused, diplomatic intercourse interrupted, are no jokes, when occurring between two powerful nations, each having multitudes of men ready and eager at any time for a quarrel.

Our Cabinet seems to push recklessly on, and our press takes it all carelessly or jocosely, calling the course "a political move," and sneering at Mr. Pierce, forgetting that the party or petty aspect of Mr. Pierce's acts is entirely lost to European eyes. Here he is a great ruler, a President with more than regal power, a man who represents a nation, and who, if he so desires, can let loose the furies of war over the whole world.

Everywhere that I go in England, in country or city, I am asked, "Are we to have a war with you?" and everywhere the best feelings toward the American people are expressed, and the deepest regrets at the possibility only of such a fearful event. The question is also put, "How can your people, if they disapprove of the course of their President, permit him to continue it? Have you no remedy, as we have, with a refractory or unpopular administration?" The answer brings up a procession of internal evils in the United States.

They say when one is away from home he sometimes recognizes his own sins, as he never did before. I believe it is even more true of one's country. Possibly with many of us, the gigantic evil of slavery has blinded our view to many evils which have crept into our political life, that seriously threaten our future. Perhaps even our own moral sense is dulled by our familiarity with certain base qualities in American public affairs. Then we are all presumptuously confident, as if God had given peculiarly, of all the governments of history, to the American Union the pledge of permanency! How do we know that our fall may not be, in Divine Providence, a greater lesson to mankind than our success? There are now, palpable to the world, certain monstrous evils among us, which would ruin any state. I speak not of slavery, awful as that danger is. But there is such an indifference among the wise and moral classes to government; corruption and jobbing have become so open to the day; our rulers are so little our own choice; our national bodies are disgraced by such vulgar and contemptible men, that really Providence seems placing before the gaze of the world the prophecy of our downfall. It was such things, appearing on the surface in old Republican Rome, which led her moralists and orators to predict her ruin; and yet there was a class, as in our country, who proudly called Rome "Eternal," and who said the gods had built her up and would not abandon her!

These words will fall lightly on most ears. Yet our sins are blazoned to the whole world, and it needs no prophet to say a state with such diseases cannot last. We are all guilty. The burden lies on each individual man. We may not eat the fruit. Our children may not. But their children or children's children will, and the Empire which above all of history, has grown up with the prayers and aspirations of mankind, will be only a dishonored warning. It is most gloomy to think of. Every man should take a share now in politics; at least he should have his own hands unstained with bribery, and his vote should be unbiased by Conventions. Then from pulpit and press should appear—as do now begin to appear—men who speak under the light of eternity, and who will lay bare the base hypocrisy, the formalism, the separation of religion and practice which have defiled American piety. We want God-fearing censors, who do not care for men or parties. We want "politics from the pulpit"—that is, we want religion applied to practical life, explained by devout and wise men.

Really, it is repentance only which can save that country, where our hopes, our dreams of the future, our feelings and interests, are all centered.

The danger is not slight. Such moral diseases are to be guarded against in the very outset. No reflective or serious mind can look upon our country, as it appears when we are out of its seething excitements, without anxiety; still, to the philosopher and the Christian, there are things higher than country. If the noble structure of Liberty should at length fall, even in our tears we should say, "Oh God! it was right! We were false to our principles! We deserve the retribution!"

C. L. B.

HOW IT LOOKS IN SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, June 13, 1856.

FOR many months this country has been kept in a constant state of agitation with respect to its relations to the United States, and the progress of the misunderstandings which have arisen betwixt the two governments have been watched by all classes with intense interest. Such are the relations of kindred and business which have arisen between England and America that their interests are felt to be almost identical, and people have been hoping and praying that each successive steamer would bring news of the settlement of these vexed questions. That relating to Mr. Crampton has always been regarded here as a very paltry affair, which could and ought to have been settled long ago, had it not been for a wish to keep the matter open by the Government of the United States for their own political purposes.

The people of this country have seen their government offer apology after apology for what has been understood at Washington as an offence against "the dignity of our national banner." They have seen the proposal to arbitrate the misunderstanding of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty declined by our cabinet, and they have heard with surprise and grief that a lawless filibuster like Walker should be recognized as the head of a de facto government, and that fresh indignities had been heaped upon this country by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

All this has produced a great change in public feeling here during the last few weeks, and it is generally thought here that forbearance can go no further, and that if our government choose to trifle with the best interests of two great nations, they must take the consequences that may possibly ensue.

I have resided in this country during the last fourteen years, and can bear witness to the kindly feeling which pervades all classes towards the United States and its institutions, but I regret to say that a great deal of bad blood has been created of late, which it will take years to eradicate should a war ensue. This is deeply to be regretted. Punch of this week comes out with a characteristic frontispiece. John Bull, a pretty old gentleman, in the character of a naval officer, with his sword by his side and his fleet in the distance, is reaching out his hand to Brother Jonathan, saying:

"Come, Jonathan, why should we fight? Am I not a man and a brother?"

I very much fear that this Nicaragua business is destined to lead to serious consequences. England has too much at stake to permit this great highway of nations to fall quietly into the power of the United States, nor do I believe she will ever consent to it. And should we ever attempt to annex that country, I feel perfectly certain it will lead to war. On this Englishmen are unanimously agreed, and our surest course would be to make a treaty which cannot be misconstrued, guaranteeing that neither party shall ever attempt to get possession of any part of that country.

Along with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton comes the exciting news from Kansas, of the overthrow of the liberty party by a gang of ruffians acting under orders from Washington, and that the blood of free soil men has been shed in the conflict. Then comes the disgraceful tragedy in the Senate Chamber, an honorable and respected Senator struck down and beaten within an inch of his life by a cowardly ruffian, for daring to utter the sentiments of freedom in our Legislative Halls. Is this the self-styled "chivalry" of South Carolina? Does Mr. Brooks personate the peculiar institutions of that State? I can assure you that just now the position of an American in this country is far from being an enviable one, for wherever he turns the obliquities of slavery and their results stare him in the face, and he is called upon to explain how such atrocities can be committed in a civilized country. My only answer is, "Slavery, that monster of iniquity, is at the bottom of all our domestic evils and political difficulties."

Until we get quit of this hydra, we can have no peace at home, nor can we be sure of peace abroad. God grant all these demonstrations of evil may be overruled to put an end for ever to this accursed system of iniquity.

Yours truly, THORNHILL.

THE OHIO CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THIS body, composed of ministers and delegates of Congregational Churches within the State, held its annual meeting recently in the city of Dayton. Members were in attendance from the extremes of the field over which the Conference extends, from Marietta and Cincinnati on the one side, to Cleveland and Ashtabula County on the other. We learn that the meeting was full of interest. The Conference is certainly not guilty of the sin of silence on the subject of Slavery. It spoke out with boldness and energy in the following resolutions:

I. FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Conference, the doctrine of silence in relation to slavery or any other existing evil, whenever it is adopted by Benevolent Societies or Ecclesiastical Bodies, or by their ministers or missionaries, is not only a mistaken policy, but an unscriptural practice, which involves unfaithfulness to the Head of the Church; and whereas silence on the subject of slavery in our land implies unfaithfulness to a special duty devolved upon the American churches; and whereas this wicked policy is avowed by some of our valued Benevolent Societies and practised by others; and whereas the reception of those who hold men as property into the churches of Christ is a proclamation to the world and to the offenders themselves, that the practice of holding slaves is not a sin; and whereas a denouncement of the policy of any political party, who may favor the reception of slaveholders into the territories of the United States, will be an inconsistency in Christians so long as they receive slaveholders into their churches, or sustain those who do this; therefore,

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principle already adopted by this Conference at its session in Mt. Vernon, A. D. 1853, which is as follows:

"That as fellowship with slaveholders sanctions, in the estimation of many, the practice of slavery, the existence of the relation should be taken as prima facie evidence of unworthiness for Christian fellowship; and if there be exceptions, those exceptions should be made manifest by individuals who may be implicated."

And, further, that we deem it the duty of our churches to urge the adoption of this principle upon all Benevolent Boards and Ecclesiastical Bodies, with which they are in anywise associated, or through whom they contribute funds for the advancement of the Gospel in the world.

II. ASSAULT ON CHARLES SUMNER.

Whereas the assault recently committed by a slaveholder upon a United States Senator, while in his place in the Senate Chamber, can be looked upon in no other light than that of the act of the assassin, who approaches an unarmed man without notice and without means of defence, while the assailant is accompanied with accomplices armed to repel assistance; and whereas the late attack upon the Hon. Charles Sumner was made in violation of the rules which are called the laws of honor, (which even partially civilized men profess to respect,) which require that notice to defend and equal weapons of defence shall be granted; and whereas this dastardly and assassinlike outrage has been acquiesced in, or openly applauded, by a large portion of the public presses in the Slave States; therefore,

Resolved, That the demoralizing and brutalizing influence of slavery, not only on the slaves but upon the slaveholders, of which Jefferson and other Statesmen in the better days of our Republic admonished us, has been fully and fearfully verified; and by this outrage, and its endorsement at the South, the principles of honor, the doctrines of Republicanism, and the obligations of religion, are shown to be utterly abrogated in that portion of our valued Union, while they are encroached upon and endangered in the Free States; therefore as men loving humanity, our country and our God, we will exert ourselves unremittingly, in all proper ways, to cast the demon of slavery out of the church, and out of our beloved land.

III. AGGRESSION OF SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Resolved, That holding as we do, the essential sinfulness and blighting influence of American slavery, we deprecate its extension over free territory, and its existence in any portion of our country as a national curse—that we see in its aggressions in Kansas and its usurpations of the Federal Power, legitimate fruits of this institution; that nevertheless we regard the scenes of civil strife, and the bloody assaults upon the representatives of freedom cheering indications, that the Lord God of Sabaoth, into whose ear the cry of the oppressed has entered, is hastening to overthrow slavery; —that we earnestly hope and confidently expect that the spreading revulsion in the public mind, will lead to a speedy political revolution through the ballot-box, whereby the Federal Government will be divorced from its ruinous alliance with this system of oppression and outrage; and that we call upon our Christian brethren throughout the land, to unite with us in importunate prayer for the deliverance of our country from impending perils, by the extinction of slavery throughout our borders.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Three years ago I traveled through Michigan, by railroad, with Col. Loomis, of the United States Army, who was on his way to a far Western post. Soon after we were seated in the cars, the Colonel, though an old man, took out of his carpet bag a bundle of tracts, and went from car to car distributing them right and left, to all who would receive them. I leave you to imagine what my self-upbraidings were, that I had been a church member thirty years, and had traveled into every State of this Union, and had never so cared for the perishing thousands who journeyed on with me as to give them one tract. I resolved that it should be so no longer.

The last month I went to Ohio, well supplied with tracts. In the cars I found no difficulty in disposing of them to almost every man and woman, and they seemed glad to get something to read. It was a cheering sight to see some forty or fifty persons in each car passing over these life-giving pages.

And now, Messrs. Editors, why should not every Christian, when traveling, imitate the example of this *soldier* of the Cross? Who can tell, till the judgment day, how many souls ready to perish might be saved by such instrumentality?

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

VALPARAISO, April 25, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

We are just now at our critical point. Our house for worship is finished, and we hope on Sunday, 27th instant, to open and dedicate it for Gospel uses; that will be the day after to-morrow. The American Seamen's Friend's Society gave $1000 towards it; $13,000 have been raised here; and a debt of $1500 will remain. The first design in the book of "Plans for Churches," published by our Congregational friends in New-York, is that which we have followed, and an exceedingly neat edifice it is as every body says, within and without. A partition crosses the building, affording in the rear a study and room for prayer-meetings. The present chapel room will contain 254 persons with great ease; 300 could find place; and when the partition is removed 50 or 75 more will find seats.

Yesterday we observed as a day of prayer and fasting. The meetings were well attended. The prayers were fervent. We feel that the question is now soon to be decided whether we shall have liberty to worship God according to his Holy Word, in Chili, or not. If we are hindered, however, it will be because the priesthood demand it, and men in power fear to cross them on account of their political influence. But in any case violence must be used before we will stop. No paper notifications will keep us from meeting. And whatever odium is to be incurred in breaking up the service must be incurred before we desist. Here is our earthly hope of good, that the men in power do not wish to compromise their own standing in the good opinion of the world at large.

The Rev. Mr. Platt, of the London Missionary Society, is here from Tahiti. It is forty years since he went out with John Williams to those islands. He appears a good and earnest Christian. He returns to England via the United States, in American bark Heloise for Boston. The labor of himself and his companions seems to have been well nigh destroyed by the interference of France and her Romish protegés.

DAVID TRUMBULL.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(137 *Avenue A.*)

IT is now more than three years since the organization of this Institution for the instruction of vagrant girls, and during this period, with the exception of a donation of $500 from the city, it has been sustained entirely by the personal efforts of the comparatively few ladies who compose the Association. A house for the use of the school has been purchased at an expense of upwards of $10,000 and paid for, and the annual expenses, amounting to more than $3,000, have thus far been promptly met. But this work has not been accomplished without arduous and unceasing effort on the part of the members of the Association, and while their enthusiasm remains not only unabated, but is continually stimulated by the success that attends their labors, they find that the task of raising funds by personal solicitation becomes more onerous, and they ask the voluntary co-operation of the friends of the Institution to aid in sustaining. They believe that its benefits, great as they are to those immediately connected with the school, are not confined to them, but that they are diffused through a far wider sphere, and that in the instruction and elevation of that class for which it is designed, the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian have an imperative duty, and society a direct and vital interest.

While the members of the Association most cheerfully give their time and personal attention to the school, and sustain a portion of the pecuniary burden, they feel the need of more voluntary aid in supplying the necessary funds. These funds are now entirely exhausted, and several hundred dollars are necessary for current expenses during the summer. It has been proposed to raise an annual income, by obtaining, if possible, one hundred subscribers, who should each contribute $30 yearly. This would relieve the members of the Association from the least pleasant of their duties, and leave them free to devote themselves more entirely to the higher interests of the school. We subjoin some extracts from the last Annual Report. Contributions for current expenses, or annual subscriptions, may be addressed to Mrs. Charles Abernethy, First Directress, 14 East Fourteenth street:

"Of the 40,000 vagrant children infesting our streets, and haunting the cellars and alleys of our city, 1,400 are under the instruction of the various Industrial schools, the remaining thousands, destitute of all moral or intellectual influences, are left to recruit the ranks of our penitentiaries and State prisons. But the great work of elevating these vagrant children to a position where they may stay unaided, could not be accomplished by the State alone, even were it disposed to attempt it. Neither can it be done by private charity and individual effort alone, except in a very limited degree. It is only by a combination of the resources of the State with philanthropy and Christian benevolence that so great a work can be achieved.

"The Wilson School, during the past year, has been constantly full; four hundred and ninety-five pupils have been under instruction, although the average attendance does not generally exceed two hundred, which is as many as the school can well accommodate.

"More than forty girls have been sent to places in the city or country, and many individuals connected with the children of the school have also been aided to obtain employment. The friends of the institution can confer no greater benefit upon it than by applying there for laborers, washerwomen, domestics, &c.

"The departments of tailoring and dress-making have been so far successful, as to pay the salaries of the two teachers to instruct such of the pupils as were sufficiently advanced to receive benefit from them, besides giving employment to some others in need of it out of the school.

"The moral and intellectual progress of the pupils for the past year has been most gratifying and encouraging. The wild expression, unclean faces, and uncombed hair, common to all when they enter, gradually disappear—the dormant moral nature is quickened into life, and the whole bearing and manner of the child changes, as it is submitted to the new influences around it. The evils of untruthfulness and pilfering are almost banished, and sentiments of honor and a sense of responsibility are fast taking their place.

"In November, 1854, the Association established, at the Mission Church, at 118 Avenue D., a free circulating library for the district, consisting of about 1,000 volumes. During the past twelve months 337 persons have borrowed books; of this number 200 are probably between the ages of twelve and twenty; the remainder are adults and their number is constantly increasing. The number of volumes loaned during the year may be estimated at about 4,000, and as the books in most instances are read by other members of the family, the whole number of readers would be proportionally greater."

VIEWS OF A STATESMAN.

[WE take the liberty of presenting the following sentiments of a private note to this office, written by a venerable and patriotic statesman, who formerly served many years in Congress, and has been Governor of his State, besides filling many other offices of trust and honor:]

June 28, 1856.

"You say you are getting enthusiastic on the subject of the Presidency. I am so too. The sufferings of our brethren in Kansas, and the suffering, imperiled cause of freedom, are the burden of my heart by day and by night. I can do little but pray. *That* is a great relief. God reigns. He can make the wrath of man to praise him. He can turn the councils of wicked men to foolishness. I begin to hope that freedom will triumph in the coming struggle; but I am not very sanguine. We have been, and are a very guilty nation, and God may have in store for us a terrible retribution of judgments. A more terrible one I can hardly conceive than the triumph of the pro-slavery party at the coming election. Just think of the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform by a popular vote—a complete triumph of filibusterism and slavery-propagandism! What can follow this but revolution? The North *cannot* submit to all this—it *will* not—I am sure it will not. If ever resistance to tyranny was justifiable, it is justifiable in the present state of affairs —*now*; and if there were no hope of a speedy, peaceful remedy—if we were as near the beginning as we are to the close of this Pierce, Cushing and Davis Administration, I am sure the North would, in earnest, set itself in array against the slave despotism, even to the extremity of revolution. Such a result seems to me unavoidable if the slave power shall triumph in the present Presidential contest, for it will relax none of its demands, but probably increase them. Submission to such demands—I mean permanent submission—is out of the question, utterly.

But enough of this. I did not sit down to write this, but to make a suggestion in connexion with another aspect of the question.

A great effort is being made, and is to be continued, to vindicate slavery as a Bible institution—as having the Divine sanction. It seems to me that the religious press should take up this matter in earnest, that there should be a *thorough* investigation of the claims of slavery to such a sanction. I have seen some notice of an article on this subject by Dr. Cheever in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. I have not seen it, but have the impression that is a very thorough exposure of the the impious pretension that a God of justice and mercy sanctions and approves American slavery. I been have very much impressed with the boldness of the advocates of slavery in the late New-School General Assembly. Slavery, as a last, desperate resort, is crawling behind the Bible for protection. It must be "driven out with sharp sticks." *Verbum sat.*

Yours very truly,

Pierce's Law.—If any person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory, &c., such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

This is a section of one of the laws of the Kansas-Missouri Legislature which are now being enforced by "fire and sword."

APOLLYON AND THE STILL-WORM.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Traveling in the cars this week, I met two well-known champions of more than one good cause. I asked them if they were returning from the Philadelphia Republican Convention. "No. From the Temperance Convention at Albany." The incident suggested to me several thoughts which might be written out as another chapter of Pilgrim's Progress, were there only a Bunyan to do it.

Apollyon, now-a-days, has taken the shape of slavery in part, at least; breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and belching forth fire as of old; he is armed with revolver, cane, bowie-knife and plantation whip. But near him lies the enormous still-worm of intemperance, stinging the crushed heart of humanity, and as dread in aspect as the serpent Sin, pictured by Young. The modern Apollyon drinks the black venom of this worm, and derives from it much of his life and infernal malignity. Liquor supplies four-fifths of the fire that is wasting Kansas; the numbers and the zeal of the ruffians are sustained by it. Liquor is the great promoter of corrupt caucuses everywhere, demagogue parties and principles, rotten administrations, social reunions of slavery and doughfaceism, and furious speeches on the side of wrong. Liquor, no doubt, nerved up Brooks for his brutal assault on Sumner. Rising late from a night's debauch, probably cross, and still saturated with dementing drink, Herbert gave vent to the spirit of slavery in the murder of Keating. From first to last, liquor and slavery have gone together, each evil helping the other onward. And now the great sword of freedom has been forged, or rather the intrenching sword of truth has been seized and raised for the conquest of the Apollyon of slavery. He is fully roused, and the decisive battle is begun. Nothing should divert us from the issue; we might well forget, for the moment, all other monsters, even the still-worm. But it seems to me that in swinging the great sword of freedom, a telling *side-cut* or two might be made at Apollyon's fellow-monster—the worm. In the brief breathing moments of the battle let men think how it would have been if the worm had not been there; how it would be to-day if the element of intemperance had been wholly withdrawn from the cause of slavery. Apollyon might have died for lack of intoxicating venom; at least, retired from the field.

We may consider you, Mr. Independent, as Pilgrim, certainly one of the representatives of the Pilgrims and of Pilgrim himself. One of your contemporary religious journals (you will find his name in Pilgrim's Progress) has, I think, until recently, been disposed to let Apollyon alone, and make a great show of fight against the worm, because you were leading the war against the former. I do not sympathize with that course, with milk-and-water-ism on the pressing question of the day, and then making a temperance virtue of it. I send this to you because the best shot at intemperance just now, may be fired from a strong anti-slavery tower.

There is another monster back of Apollyon, and back of the Still-worm. It is that old gigantic predatory toad or spider—Self-Interest. That supplies weapons to slavery and food to the worm; that keeps men from coming forth staunchly in this crisis. Self-denial for God and man needs to be preached now. And not until selfishness and self-gratification are subdued by Gospel grace, everywhere, will the evils of society (all of them brothers) be supplanted by the sister graces and virtues—freedom, temperance, and the like.

INTERPRETER.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE discussions connected with Senator Sumner's great speech, and the consequent cowardly assault upon him, with the defence of the same by Senator Butler, have turned public attention in some measure to an examination of the history of the revolutionary struggle in South Carolina, and the conduct of the people of that State in the times that tried men's souls. Mr. Butler has artfully attempted to change the issue, and to make it a question of North and South, instead of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The North has no cause to shrink from that comparison, but that is not the question now in controversy, which is of the right of the representatives of South Carolina to bluster and show their insolence over those of Massachusetts, as having more interest or stake in the Union, or on the pretext that Massachusetts has ever been wanting in patriotism or backward to make sacrifices for the common good.

We wish to contribute our share to the elucidation of this matter, by presenting the facts concerning the most critical period of the revolutionary struggle somewhat more in detail than anything we have seen. Our authorities will be, the "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," by Dr. Ramsay, of Charleston, and the "Life of General Greene," by Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, both accredited Southern works, written by men of the highest standing and most upright character in South Carolina. Their historical accuracy, impartiality, faithfulness and patriotism are too well established to be questioned from any quarter.

Judge Johnson, in his Life of General Greene, represents the condition of society in South Carolina, prior to the revolution, in very glowing colors. From 1728 to 1763 "were years of unprecedented prosperity. The increase of population was immense, and the people were gay and polished." The polish of an English education "was deemed indispensable to every youth, whose future connections, or ambition, lifted his views to distinction or to public usefulness." The limited extent of this class of persons, however, will strike any person, as it is presented in the following list, which Johnson says "exhibits the names of most of the Carolinians, if not all, who were educated in England about this period." It is remarkable, also, that "all of them, with a solitary exception, it is believed, were the steady and animated supporters of the American cause." The names of these men are all given in a marginal note, and are as follows:—"Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, Thomas Pinkney, John Rutledge, Mr. McKenzie, Ralph Izard, sen., Thomas Middleton, William

knowledged to be one of the first military characters in America, and acquired at the southward the further honor of checking the British conquests, and preserving the State of South Carolina for upwards of fifteen months against a foreign enemy."

During the retreat from the Savannah River, in 1779, Dr. Ramsay says that the militia "staid at home with their families," and the "general panic among the inhabitants induced many of them to apply for British protection," while "the new-made converts to the royal standard endeavored to ingratiate themselves by representing the capital [Charleston] as an easy conquest."

"The almost uninterrupted march of General Prevost through the richest parts of South Carolina, to the gates of the capital, and the conduct of the planters, who were more attentive to secure their property by submission, than to defend it by resistance, all invited the British arms to the southward."

While Prevoost was beleaguering Charleston, commissioners were sent to him from the garrison, "with instructions to propose *a neutrality during the war*," and that "the question whether the State should belong to Great Britain or the United States, be determined BY THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THESE POWERS." No provision here for "popular sovereignty" nor even for "state rights."

For some reason, Prevoost did not see fit to press his advantage, but closed the campaign of 1779 by retiring to Savannah for the winter. Early in 1780, Sir Henry Clinton came in person, from New-York, and landed his army on the 11th of February, about thirty miles from Charleston. He advanced at once to invest the town, which he surrounded on the 9th of April, and which was surrendered on the 12th of May.

During the siege, the condition of General Lincoln was deplorable. When he was assigned to the command, he was encouraged, both by Congress and the States of North and South Carolina, to expect an army of 9,300 men; whereas he never had above one-third of the number. The repulse at Savannah had thoroughly impressed the inhabitants as to the overwhelming power of Great Britain. The militia of the State refused to serve; and even a proclamation of the Governor, threatening confiscation to those who refused to join the army, "had no effect." The six South Carolina regiments in the army numbered together only eight hundred men. The paper bills of credit issued by the State were so depreciated, that the army were unable to procure even the supplies of provisions which had been deposited in store in the country. The endeavors of gentlemen in power to reinforce the garrison and strengthen the lines, were not seconded by the people. No more country militia could be brought into the town. A body of seven hundred continentals from the North, who marched nine hundred miles in twenty-eight days, was *the only reinforcement received during the siege*. Dr. Ramsay says that "Congress recommended to arm the negroes;" but to this "the inhabitants were generally averse," and it was not done. In the country, after the affair with Tarleton, on the 14th of April, "all armed parties of Americans abandoned that part of the state lying south of the Santee." While the surrender of Charleston and the continental army was in suspense, the Assembly passed an act vesting Governor Rutledge with dictatorial powers, to administer the government at his discretion, except that he should not put men to death without trial. Being thus invested with the sovereignty of the State, he took it with him into the up-country, before the surrender of Charleston, and soon after retired, (carrying it with him) to North Carolina, and the State of South Carolina virtually ceased to exist!

On the surrender of the town, May 12th, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton insisted that all the inhabitants should become prisoners on parole; but he evaded the question "whether those who did not choose to submit to the British government should have leave to *sell their estates and remove*." The very asking of the question showed that the surrender was regarded as final, and that those who chose to live under the United States were expected to "sell their estates and remove." The evasion of the question left Sir Henry Clinton at liberty to pursue a combined policy of coaxing and imposing to compel the general adhesion of the people to the crown, as they would be relieved from their fears and secured against all molestation by the British troops, as soon as they had taken the oath of allegiance to the crown.

Sir Henry Clinton's specious offers "induced the people in the country to abandon all schemes for further resistance." Except in the counties bordering on North Carolina, "the inhabitants who continued in the country generally preferred submission to resistance." In Charleston "many of the inhabitants believed that Congress had abandoned the idea of contending for the Southern States, and that South Carolina would finally remain a British province," and that, therefore, "the sooner they submitted the less they would lose." The historian is of opinion that "had the people been indulged in the quiet possession of their property and their domestic ease, it would have been extremely difficult for Congress to have made adequate exertions for rescuing the State out of the hands of the British." And even when Clinton most unwisely adopted a compulsory policy, and required all those people who had taken the parole oath, now to enrol themselves in his majesty's service, "the much greater number found it convenient to exchange their paroles for protection, and to enrol themselves as militia under the royal standard."

The general character of this movement is thus described by this historian of South Carolina. Its facts should be deeply pondered by every patriot and statesman, and by every man who wishes to understand the causes of American politics. He says:

"Men of the largest fortunes, and who had been promoted to exalted stations, both civil and military, relinquished the service of the State for present ease and convenience. A few of this character, who were entirely free of the way of personal danger and in the full enjoyment of the privileges of freedom, voluntarily returned and allowed their necks to the conquerors. In direct contradistinction of the whole tenor of their past conduct, they attempted to apologize for their inconsistency, by declaring that they had never aimed at independence, and were always averse from an alliance with France. Many, whose estates were deeply indebted at the commencement of the war, had extricated themselves by payments made in the depreciated paper bills of credit. Some of this class reasoned themselves that, having got rid of their private debts at a very easy rate, if they could now break with Congress, and support the British in possession of the province, they could rid themselves of the heavy taxes that must ensue in consequence of the American war. The misgivings effects of negro slavery were at this time abundantly evident. Several who had lived in ease and affluence from the produce of their lands, cultivated by the labor of slaves, had not fortitude enough to rise to be poor."

Who does not see, in this sad history, the explanation of many political anomalies in our country? On the conquest of South Carolina by the continental army, under General Greene, all these recreant traitors were reinvigorated again as citizens of the Republic, and their sickliness and national longing for a British connection have been the source of nearly all the political evils we have had to encounter as a nation. But we must reserve to another occasion some confirmatory testimonies, together with a sketch of the remaining struggles of the war, subsequent to the surrender of Charleston.

Literary Record.

Fenimore Cooper.—"History of the Navy of the United States of America." Aoridged in one volume from the octavo edition. By J. Fenimore Cooper, continued to 1856, from the author's manuscripts and other authentic sources. With illustrations, and a portrait. 12mo, pp. 508. New-York: Stringer & Townsend.

Intermediate State.—"The State of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection." By Rev. Phineas Blakeman, North Madison, Conn. 24mo, pp. 114. New-York: M. W. Dodd.

Courts.—"Raising the Veil; or Scenes in the Courts." By Ball Fenner. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston; French & Co.; New-York: Livermore & Rudd.

Porter.—"A Daily Walk with God in his own Ordinances, or the Bible Standard of Duty, as exemplified in the Primitive Christians." An Essay. By Rev. Stephen Porter, Geneva, N. Y. 18mo, pp. 128. Rochester: E. Darrow & Brother.

Logic.—"Elements of Logic; on the Basis of Lectures." By William Barrow, F. R. S. E., Professor of Belles Lettres and Logic in the University of St. Andrews. 12mo, pp. 243. Edited by Rev. James B. Boyd. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Words.—"Exercises on Words." Designed as a course of practice on the Rudiments of Grammar and Rhetoric. By William Russell. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Whittemore, Niles & Hall.

Humorous.—"The Grey-Bay Mare, and other humorous American Sketches." By Henry P. Leland. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 314. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

Hartford Directory.—"Geer's Hartford City Directory, for 1856-7." Containing desirable information for strangers, embracing the railroad routes of Connecticut. 18mo, pp. 337. Hartford: Elihu Geer. On receipt of one dollar by the publisher, a copy will be sent by mail to any address.

Children.—"Sibert's Wold. A Tale." By the author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam." 12mo, pp. 258. Boston and Cambridge: James Monroe & Co.

Conybeare.—"Perversion; or the Causes and Consequences of Infidelity. A Tale for the Times." By Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., author of "Life and Epistles of St. Paul." 8vo, pp. 495. New-York: Wiley & Halsted.

Fremont.—"Life, Explorations and Public Services of John Charles Fremont." 12mo, pp. 355, with a fine portrait of Col. Fremont, and numerous elegant illustrations. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. The first out, and having a wonderful run. A note from a gentleman in Boston, in no way connected with the book or its publishers, dated July 3, says:

"I called at Ticknor & Fields' this morning to ask if Fremont's Life had been sent to the N. Y. papers. They said it had not; 8,000 had been printed, and they could not begin to keep up with the demand. They would have the 13th thousand on Monday, and all sold, and more too."

PAMPHLETS.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour's Lecture on the "Topography and History of New-York," pp. 43, published by D. C. Grove, Utica, has much useful information, with some political speculations which will not be universally adopted. He says:

"The population of New-York and New-England are about equal. If you go to the Western States, you will find a large share of its enterprises in the hands of emigrants from New-England, while the political institutions are modelled after New-York; you will find the enterprise and mechanical skill with the former, while the judiciary of the State is everywhere recognized as controlling in legal questions. Our judges settle principles of jurisprudence for two-thirds of the Union. The influence New-York has exercised over the constitutional history of our country, is owing to the superiority of its political principles during the colonial and revolutionary eras."

This superiority he ascribes to the Dutch origin of New-York, the Netherlands having been "a republic made up of several distinct communities." It should be remembered, however, that it is yet too soon to form a final judgment on the influence exerted by the ideas of different sections in fashioning the institutions of our country.

"Statement by Rufus W. Griswold with reference to the late Unsuccessful Attempt to have set aside the Decree granted in 1852 by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia Co. in the case of Griswold vs. Griswold."

"Slavery in the Churches and Religious Societies." A review, by Thomas Henning, Esq.; with preparatory remarks by J. E. Linton, Esq. Published at Toronto.

"The Sumner Outrage." A full report of the speeches at the meeting of citizens in Cambridge, June 2, in reference to the Assault on Senator Sumner. Published by John Ford.

"Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of the Board of Trade, Boston, to take into consideration the Communication of Messrs. Sampson & Tappan." This has reference to the Coolie trade, but the Committee do not pronounce any judgment, either on the morality of the trade, or the course of Messrs. S. & T., who have withdrawn from the traffic in Coolies.

"Address before the Society of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, July 25, 1855." By Prof. Arthur Gilman Brown.

"Robert Dale Owen's Millennial Gazette, explanatory of the principles and practices by which, in peace, with truth, honesty, and simplicity, the new existence of man upon the earth may be easily and speedily commenced."

"Address by George R. Sampson before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston," Jan 1, 1856.

"Review of Attorney-General Clifford's Report against the Prohibition Liquor Law of Massachusetts. Speech of William B. Spooner, Esq." Published by the State Temperance Committee, Boston.

"Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends," 5th Mo., 1856.

"Norton's Annual Book List for 1856." A Catalogue of Books, pp. 138.

"John Halifax, Gentleman." No. 201 of Harper's Library of Select Novels, pp. 170.

"Proceedings of a Public Meeting, and Address of the N. Y. Postal Reform Committee."

"Discourses on the Scriptural Basis of Ministerial and Christian Fellowship." By Joseph Harvey, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Thompsonville, Conn.

"Life the Test of Learning." A Discourse to the Graduating Class of Harvard College, by Prof. Frederic Huntington, D.D. Published by John Bartlett, Cambridge.

"Thoughts for the Crisis." A Discourse in the Washington-street Baptist Church, San Francisco, after the murder of James King. By Rev. B. Brierly."

"The Schools demanded by the Present Age." A sermon in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco. By Rev. E. S. Lay, pastor.

"The State of the Country." A Discourse in Federal-street Meeting House, Boston, June 8, By Rev. E. S. Gammett, D.D.

"Amusements; their Uses and Abuses." A Testimony of "Progressive Friends." Published by Oliver Johnson, 138 Nassau st.

"Donation Visit." A Poem delivered in Walcott. N. Y., by Rev. Oliver Crane, of Huron.

"The True Physician." An Address at the Commencement of Western Reserve Medical College. By J. B. Bittinger.

"Union Services at the Settlement of William Chalmers Whitcomb as Pastor of the Globe Village Church, Southbridge, Mass."

"Lecture on Education. Also, a Chapter on the Laws of Progression." By E. D. Babbitt, of the Female College, Glendale, near Cincinnati.

"How to Give. A Memorial of a Christian Centurion." A funeral discourse for Mrs. Rebecca Bowers, of Middle Haddam, Ct. By Rev. James Kilbourn, pastor.

Religious Intelligence.

Lebanon, Ct.—Rev. Orlo D. Hine, late of North Woodstock, was installed over the First Congregational church of Lebanon, Ct., on Wednesday, the 21st of May. The introductory services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Nichols, the former pastor. Rev. G. J. Tillotson, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon. The installing prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Ledyard. Charge by Dr. McEwen, of New-London; right-hand of fellowship by Mr. Avery, of Exeter; and the address to the people by Mr. Gulliver, of Norwich. This ancient church has, after considerable delay, obtained a good minister of Christ, and evinced a spirit of liberality in the matter of salary to obtain him. May his labors be greatly blessed among them.

Amenia, N. Y.—Rev. E. W. Stoddard, recently from Hawley, Wayne co., Pa., was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Amenia, Duchess co., N. Y., on Wednesday, 25th inst., by the Presbytery of North River. The sermon was preached and installing prayer by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, of Poughkeepsie. Constitutional questions by Rev. A. C. Frissell, of South Amenia. Charge to the pastor by Rev. S. Mandaville, of Lagrange. Charge to the people by Rev. B. F. Wile, of Pleasant Valley. This church, which is one of the oldest in this region of the country, being organized in May, 1747, it is hoped, will by this union of pastor and people, become strong and beautiful, like the great oaks of an hundred years.

Andover, Ct.—Mr. John R. Freeman was ordained, June 24th, as pastor of the Congregational church in Andover, Conn. Introductory services by Rev. F. D. Avery, of Columbia; prayer by Rev. Samuel Griswold, of Andover; sermon by Rev. T. O. Rice, of Rockville; ordaining prayer by Rev. G. A. Calhoun, D.D., of North Coventry; charge to the pastor by Rev. J. R. Arnold, of South Coventry; right-hand of fellowship by Rev. L. Hyde, of Bolton; address to the people by Rev. Charles Nichols, of Gilead; concluding prayer by Rev. Merrick Knight, of Hebron. F. D. A.

Another Congregational Church.—On Tuesday, the 17th of June, a Congregational church was organized in the new manufacturing village of Wauregan, Ct., in the north-west part of Plainfield, near the Brooklyn line. The neighboring pastors conducted the services. One of the largest and best cotton mills in the State has recently been erected there, and it is estimated that there is water power enough connected with the dam of the Quinebaug now made for three more mills of the same size. It is expected that the second of the four will be erected next year. The new church must receive missionary aid for a time. But if the water power should be all employed, the church will probably become flourishing and independent.

Miles.—Rev. John Miles has discontinued his labors in connection with the building up of a Congregational church at Yorkville, and has returned to Albany in charge of the Bethel Church, where he formerly labored nine years.

Porter.—The Rev. William Porter has resigned the charge of St. James' church, Downington, near Philadelphia, and accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's church, Lafayette, Indiana.

Sheldon.—Rev. S. Sheldon, late of Silver Creek, has accepted a unanimous call from the Congregational church of Wellsville, All. co., N. Y.

Chichester.—Rev. D. Chichester, late of Mt. Morris, N. Y., has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Corning, N. Y.

Belcher.—Rev. Joseph Belcher, son of Dr. Belcher, is much blest in his labors at Oldtown, Me. Some fifty or sixty of his congregation have recently professed conversion.—*Chron.*

Knight.—Rev. Richard Knight, late of Kansas, has engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church at South Hadley Falls for the present.

Clyde, N. Y.—The Rev. Robert E. Wilson was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Clyde, June 4th, by the Presbytery of Geneva. The introductory services were conducted by Rev. Stephen Porter, of Geneva. The sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Strong, of New-Haven, from 2 Cor. 2: 16, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Rev. Samuel H. Gridley, D.D., of Waterloo, proposed the constitutional questions, and offered the installing prayer. Rev. Chas. Hawley, of Lyons, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. B. Foster Pratt, of Campbell, gave the charge to the people.—*Gen. Evan.*

Parker.—Rev. Wooster Parker has asked a dismission from Dover, N. H.

Walker.—Rev. Jason F. Walker, of Poulet, Vt., has withdrawn from the Methodist church, and taken charge of an independent religious society in that place.

Beebe.—Rev. H. Beebe was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational church in West Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., at his own request, after a ministry of less than two years. The reasons assigned were inadequacy of temporal support, and unsuccessfulness of his ministry, on account of a want of union and coöperation on the part of the church, occasioned by a division with regard to two previous candidates. Mr. B. is fully recommended to the churches as an able and faithful minister of Christ. The connection was one of those unhappy ones in which, without much real cause for dissolution, the ends of the ministry could not be answered.—*Cong.*

Norwich, Ct.—The *Christian Secretary* says:—During the last three months fifty-three have been baptized into Christ by Rev. F. Denison, as members of the Central Baptist church, in Norwich, Ct. The revival has not yet ceased; a number are still inquiring; one striking conversion occurred yesterday. The work of the Lord has been unusually quiet, precious and powerful.

Breed.—The Rev. Wm. P. Breed was installed pastor of the West Spruce street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Rev. Henry Steele Clarke preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Coleman gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Boardman the charge to the people.

Greenfield, Mass.—The Second Congregational church in this village have voted to extend a call to Rev. E. S. Hawes, son of Dr. Joel Hawes of Hartford, to become their pastor. The Society have joined in the call.—*Dem.*

Dr. Palmer's Acceptance.—We have been informed that Dr. Palmer has given the commissioners who visited him in behalf of the church in New-Orleans, a favorable answer, and as the Presbytery will probably not interfere again, he is expected to accept formally the call of said church when placed in his hands. We need not add that we are gratified at this result. No place in the South-West opens a wider field for ministerial usefulness; and we think Dr. P. the very man for the place.—*Presb. Witness.*

Syracuse.—Rev. Samuel H. Hall, of the Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, has asked leave to resign his pastoral charge. The Presbytery meets to consider his application early in July.

North Weymouth.—Rev. Calvin Terry, of the Pilgrim Church, North Weymouth, was dismissed from his pastoral relation to that church, by an Ecclesiastical Council, on the 19th inst.

Turner.—Rev. W. C. Turner was installed over the Presbyterian Church in West Mill Grove, O., on the 25th, by the Presbytery of Maumee.

Newton.—Rev. J. H. Newton was dismissed from the pastoral relation of the Presbyterian Church in Perrysburgh, O., on the same day.

Hamlin.—Rev. Dr. Hamlin was to leave Constantinople on the 9th of May, intending to reach London about the 1st of June, where the friends of missions claim him for a few weeks, hoping, however, to reach here by the 1st of July.

Smithtown.—The Presbytery of Long Island having dissolved the pastoral relation heretofore existing between the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Smithtown, L. I., and the Rev. Rutgers Van Brunt, the said church is now vacant.

Am. Baptist.—The *American Baptist* is to be removed from Utica, its present place of publication, to New-York city. The Board of the Free Mission Society have decided the removal to be expedient and desirable.

Rockford, Ill.—Rev. Morrison Huggins, for nearly fourteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Havana, N. Y., has accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church recently organized in the city of Rockford, Ill., and has entered on his labors there. The Society have purchased lots centrally and beautifully located, and a neat and commodious lecture room has been erected, and was dedicated Sabbath before last.—*Evan.*

St. Louis.—The Rev. Hiram Revel, a New-School Presbyterian minister, was received after examination, by the Old-School Presbytery of St. Louis, on the 31st ult.

The same Presbytery had the Rev. Joseph Templeton before them, to answer to the charge of not being engaged in the regular work of the ministry, and after discussion the following minute was adopted: *Resolved*, That the Presbytery having heard, at great length, the reasons of the Rev. Joseph Templeton for not being engaged statedly in preaching the Gospel, while they do not sustain those reasons as sufficient, will yet admit them as excuses.—*Presb.*

Is [that in the Book?—*Generous and Just.*—The Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia, of which the late Dr. Preston was pastor, has generously settled an annuity upon his widow, during her natural lifetime, said to be amply sufficient for her comfortable support. This is as it should be. When a minister wears himself out in the service of a people who are able to do so, it is but just and proper that they should take care of his family after their support from his labors has been cut off.—*Presb.*

Ashville.—Rev. Samuel Johnson, stated supply of the Congregational Church at Ashville, Clare Co., N. Y., was ordained and set apart to the work of the Gospel ministry on Thursday, June 11th, 1856.

The Presbytery of Indiana.—This Presbytery met at Bennington, Choctaw Nation, Wednesday, April 9th, 1856, and continued in session till Monday, April 14th. Eight ministers were present at the opening, and eight churches were represented by ruling elders in the course of the session. The number was increased by the reception of the Rev. C. J. Silliman, from the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the Rev. Charlton H. Wilson, from the Presbytery of Harmony, S. C., and also by the ordination of Mr. Allen Wright, who was received as a licentiate from the Fourth Presbytery of New-York. Mr. Wright is a native Choctaw. He was prepared for College at Spencer Academy, then pursued a full collegiate and theological course, graduating at Union College, N.Y., and at the Union Theol. Seminary, New-York City. His examination showed that he had made good use of his privileges.

Right.—A clergyman in Newark, on a recent Sabbath, said to his congregation—"My brethren, I wish you to vote just as you pray. If you pray for slavery and intemperance, vote for them; if you pray for freedom and temperance, vote for them."

The truth is, in this respect as well as in others, we may very often have a great deal to do in answering our own prayers.

A Monastery.—A Monastery is about to be erected in Alleghany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., by the Franciscan monks, who were refused permission to erect it in Pennsylvania.

First Organized.—The Methodist General Conference has established the Kansas Conference, embracing Kansas and Nebraska, and all that part of Utah and New-Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

Wallace.—The congregation of Little Britain, N.Y., having recently invited, by their session, the Rev. E. Howard Wallace, to assist his father, the Rev. Robert H. Wallace, who has been their pastor for nearly thirty-two years, in the labors of the pastoral office, united recently, with other friends, in a practical expression of their attachment to their pastor, who has so long and ably ministered to them in holy things, and of welcome to the youthful ambassador, which amounted to a very handsome sum, and has since been increased to more than $500.

Smalley.—The Rev. Seth Smalley has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Schoolcraft, Mich.

Van Zandt.—Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D.D., late of Petersburg, Va., was on Sunday evening installed as pastor of the Central Protestant Dutch Church in Ninth street.

Green.—Rev. H. K. Green, late pastor of the Niagara Square Baptist Church, Buffalo, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Laight street Baptist Church of this city. The church which he has left bear testimony to the ability and fidelity of their late pastor. They speak of his "able, earnest, and eloquent labors as a preacher of the Gospel, and his kind, courteous, and dignified deportment in all the walks of life; and they part with him and his family with sorrow." The Buffalo *Express* says that his removal is "deeply felt and keenly regretted," as that of "a gentleman of scholarship, high oratorical talent, unaffected piety, and self-sacrificing benevolence."

Kittredge.—Rev. H. Kittredge has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Eckford, Calhoun Co., Mich.

Stratton.—Edward Stratton, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, N.Y., was ordained and installed pastor of Ashland Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of Catskill. Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, of New-York city, preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Vandyke gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Theodore F. White the charge to the people.

Wilson.—Rev. J. B. Wilson has removed from Elysium to Waltham, Ill.

Landis.—Rev. R. W. Landis, late of Paterson, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Ionia, Mich.

New-London.—The Rev. T. P. Field, late of Amherst, Mass., was on Thursday, June 5th, installed as associate pastor of the First Congregational Church, New-London. The services were in the highest degree interesting, solemn and impressive, and were conducted in the following manner: Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Long, of Mystic Bridge; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shipman, of Jewett City; Installation Prayer by Rev. Dr. Bond, of Norwich; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Charge by Rev. Abel M'Ewen, D.D., senior pastor of the church; Right-hand-of-Fellowship by Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., pastor of the Second Cong. Church, New-London; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Ledyard; Benediction by the new pastor. The whole of these exercises were most appropriately performed, and left a very gratifying impression upon the audience, being marked throughout by a truly Christian solemnity of deportment, and by great ability and religious fervor and feeling on the part of those who participated in them.

Westmoreland, N. Y.—An Ecclesiastical Council convened at Westmoreland South Village on Wednesday, May 14th, to ordain Mr. Oscar Bissell over the Congregational Evangelical Church in that village. Eleven churches were represented by thirteen pastors and delegates in the Council. The exercises of ordination were as follows, viz.:

Invocation and reading of Scriptures by Rev. W. G. Tuttle; Prayer by Rev. James Aiken, Mod. of Council; Sermon by Rev. Geo. P. Tyler, from the text, "Never man spake like this man." The subject was, "Christ a Preacher." Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. Foster; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. B. F. Foster; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Leonard Tenney; Address to the People by Rev. R. W. Fuller; Concluding Prayer by Rev. J. P. Humphrey; Benediction by the Pastor.

The Brantford Revival.—By a letter from the Rev. J. Wood, of Brantford, we learn that the work of grace there is still advancing. He had had 150 inquirers conversing with him. Of these he hopes that nearly 100 have already decided for Christ. On Sabbath, April 6th, sixty-two were received into the church, doubling its membership in a day. There are thirteen more candidates. Of these seventy-five, forty are males and forty-seven heads of families.—*Canadian Independent.* [We believe there have been large additions to the other churches in Brantford.]

Bulwer.—Sir Henry Bulwer has been selected to proceed to Bucharest, for the purpose of representing Great Britain in the Special Commission for deliberating upon the future organization of the Principalities.

Missions in the East.—The *Friend of India* estimates the number of converts to Christianity, "at probably one hundred thousand in India, and twenty thousand more in Ceylon." It is not yet fifty years since Sidney Smith asserted, in the *Edinburgh Review*, that there was not the slightest prospect of success for Indian Missions, and bestowed the most merciless sarcasm on the whole scheme.

Hilo Saved.—Those who have read the letter of Mr. Coan, will be glad to hear that his home is no longer threatened by the volcano of Mauna Loa. On the 17th of March he wrote as follows: "The lava stream has ceased to advance towards Hilo. There is still much smoke in the top of the mountain; and fusion bursts up, here and there, on the hardened stream, several several miles above its terminus. But our village is saved, and we should be thankful."

Liberal.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that on Thursday evening last, the members of the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's congregation assembled in their chapel, in the rear of their church, to present him with a substantial token of their regard,—the title deeds of a house and lot on West Arch street—the present residence of Mr. Wadsworth, and valued at $11,000.

Information Wanted.—Any one who can give exact information with respect to Rev. Messrs. Ebenezer Martin, Elisha Hutchinson, William Gager, Hollis Sampson, Joshua Johnson, Abiel Leonard, Joseph Marshall, William Burton and Elijah G. Welles, formerly pastors of Windham County, Conn., (especially of their later lives and deaths,) will confer a favor by communicating the same to Robert C. Learned, Canterbury, Connecticut.

From Africa.—Tidings came to us of Mrs. Hoffman's death, wife of the reverend gentleman of that name, of the Episcopal mission. She died of consumption, after a painful illness of five months. Her end was peace; almost her last words were, "Father, take thy child."

Miss Staunton is also dead from chronic diarrhœa, much irritated by the fever of this climate. Her sufferings were great, but she bore them with exemplary patience, and died, saying, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Missionary to India.—The Rev. R. Pierce, of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed a missionary to India.

American Board.—The receipts of the American Board of Missions for the month of May, were $23,413 45, and the whole amount from the 1st of August to 1st of June were $240,597 60.

The Moravian Missions.—The half yearly meeting of the friends of Moravian Missions was recently held in the Society's chapel, Fetter Lane, London. The Rev. Mr. Latrobe presided on the occasion. In the course of the evening various highly interesting statements were laid before the meeting, relative to the recent progress and present position of the Society's missions. It was stated as a gratifying fact, that the Esquimaux, belonging to the Moravian body, have a hymn-book in their own language, consisting of upward of one thousand hymns.

Return of the Jews to Palestine.—At the annual meeting of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Earl of Shaftesbury stated that, being no longer under the seal of secrecy, he might declare that as long as two years ago, a despatch from the Foreign Office, written with Lord Clarendon's own hand, had been sent to Constantinople, urging upon the representative of the British Empire to do all that lay in his power to effect the emancipation of the Jews, allowing them to hold land, and to enjoy every civil privilege in Palestine.

Baptists.—We are gratified to learn from the Charleston *Standard* that $51,220 has been recently raised, chiefly in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, in aid of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, located in that city.

Revival in Marietta, Ohio.—A letter received at this office, from Rev. L. G. Leonard, pastor of the Baptist church in Marietta, Ohio, dated June 3, 1856, says: "God has greatly blessed us during the winter. One hundred and twenty-eight have been added to the church since I came here, the first of September, and the work has not ceased."

Apostacy.—The Catholic Standard announces that two clergymen of the Church of England have been received into the Roman Catholic Church. The one is the Rev. F. Temple, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and late Principal of the Government Training College at Kneller Hall. The other is a son of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Arnold, Rugby.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held on Thursday, July 3, William B. Crosby, Esq., in the Chair.

A letter from Rev. Wm. Simmons, proposing to send 100 Bibles annually for ten years to France; letters from Agents showing the state of the Cause in their fields, including one from Mr. Van Emmon, *en route* for Utah; two letters from Mr. Righter, in regard to Bible distribution in the East, and from Rev. Drs. Smith of Beyroot, and Schauffler and Allen of Constantinople, with encouraging accounts of the increasing demands for the Bible in Turkey and countries adjoining.

Some valuable books were presented for the Library, among which were a Pentapla of the entire Bible, old and curious, by Rev. L. S. Jacobi; and Prescott's Life of Philip II., by the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co.

The number of volumes issued during the month was unusually large.

Minnesota.—Rev. Ira Wary writes to the *Congregational Herald*:

"On Saturday, May 24th, I was providentially at Spring Valley, Fillmore co., Min., and at the request of several residents, organized a Congregational church. Eight persons presented letters from churches of which they had been members, and constituted the new church. On the next day seven were added, making a church of fifteen members; with the prospect of a number more. The country is fine, and there is a pleasing probability that there will be a good society and a prosperous church."

Caution to the Public.—We are credibly informed on good authority, that a Jew whose name is A. G. Levi, a resident of New-York city, is making collections of money in various parts of New-England, which are entirely unauthorized. He was formerly an agent of the "Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews," an organization which has no claims and is practically extinct; but Mr. L. is now soliciting funds on his own account. He is reported as keeping a "junk shop" in the upper part of New-York, and any funds given him will probably benefit no Jew except such as are of the house of "Levi." Many believe his profession of Christianity to be a sham.—*Congregationalist.*

Indian Missionaries.—The Rev. William H. Honnell, his brother, Mr. E. H. Hubbard and wife and sister-in-law, passed through Evansville, Indiana, from Kentucky, on Thursday, the 19th instant, on their way to Kansas, as Missionaries to the Kickapoo Indians.

Baltimore.—The Rev. Messrs. Stuart, Robinson and Wm. J. Hoge, have been dismissed from their churches in Baltimore, the former to be a professor in the Danville Seminary, Kentucky, the latter in Union Seminary, Virginia. Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock and Peck, of the same city, are said also to have under consideration other fields of labor.

Middletown, N. Y.—On Thursday, 16th ult., Rev. John H. Leggett, late of Hopewell, Orange County, was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Middletown, N. Y. The Rev. Ralph Bull, of Westtown, preached the sermon and put the constitutional questions. The Rev. Oscar Harris, of Centreville, gave the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. David Beattie, of Scotchtown, gave the charge to the people. The exercises throughout were well conducted and were deeply affecting.

New-Orleans.—Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Bridgeport, Ct., has accepted the call of the Unitarian Church in New-Orleans, of which Rev. Theodore Clapp has for thirty-four years been pastor. Mr. Clapp was obliged to relinquish his pastorate on account of declining health.

Philadelphia.—The Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Twenty-Second streets, admitted twenty persons to its fellowship at its communion last Sabbath. Seven were received by letter, and the remainder upon profession of their faith.

Alabama.—We regret to learn that Rev. Thomas Morrow has been compelled by the failure of his health, to resign the charge of the Hopewell and Memphis Churches, in Pickens County, Ala. Rev. James M. Richardson, formerly of Marion, Miss., takes charge of his field.

Louisville.—Rev. Dr. Halsey has, we understand, after much deliberation, determined to decline the call of the Second Church, Nashville, and remain in our city. Whilst we regret the disappointment of our neighbors, we can but express our gratification at his determination to remain amongst us, as his removal, just now, would have been a weakening of the ministerial force in our city, which would have proved detrimental to the cause of Presbyterianism generally in this region.—*Her.*

Hopewell, Ky.—Rev. W. C. Kniffin was installed pastor of the Hopewell Church, on the 10th ult., by a committee of the West-Lexington Presbytery, and pastor of the Horeb Church, on the 17th ult. The sermon was preached at Hopewell, by Prof. Yerkes; the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. J. G. Simrall, and that to the people by Rev. J. P. Safford. At Horeb, Prof. Brown preached, and the charges to pastor and people, were given by Rev. J. W. Wallace.

COLLEGE RECORD.

Commencement.—An interesting feature of the exercises in connection with the next Commencement of the University of Vermont, will be the celebration of the Sigma Phi Society. It will take place on Monday evening at 8 P.M. An address will be delivered by Rev. James Douglass, of Rutland, N. Y., and a poem by Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., of the University of Rochester, N. Y. The fine reputation of these gentlemen, as men and as scholars, is a sufficient guarantee that the occasion will be marked by more than common ability and interest.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Suffield Institute.—By letter from Suffield we learn that the Rev. Dr. Magoon, of New-York city, is to deliver the oration, and Chas. Thurber, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., the poem, before the Literary Societies of Conn. Lit. Inst., at their coming Anniversary.—*Chr. Secretary.*

New-York University.—Chancellor Ferris opened the exercises with prayer, after which eleven of the graduating class (twelve in number) delivered orations, which were generally excellent.

Doctors of Divinity.—Rev. Alexander G. Frazer, President of the College at Poonah, India; Rev. Robt. Irvine, Pastor of the Knox Church, Hamilton, C. W.; Rev. Wm. W. Blauvelt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Lamington, N. J.; Rev. Abraham Polhemus, Pastor of the R. P. D. Church, Hopewell, N. J.

University of Vermont.—Commencement at the University of Vermont will take place on the 6th of August. The exercises in connection with it are to be as follow:—Address before the Society for Religious Inquiry, August 3d, by Rev. William James, D.D., of Albany, N.Y.; Inaugural Discourse of President Pease, August 5th; Oration before the Literary Societies by Rev. J. P. Thompson, of New-York; and Poem by Rev. J. S. D. Taylor, of Plattsburg, N. Y.

Anniversary at Bangor.—The Anniversary of the Theological Seminary at Bangor will occur in the week of the last Wednesday in July. It is expected that Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, of Constantinople, will address the Society of Inquiry on Missions; and Professor Phelps, of Andover, the Rhetorical Society. Rev. Aaron Adams, of Malden, Mass., will preach the sermon before the Alumni. Much interest will be added to the occasion by the inauguration of Professor Harris, and the delivery of his Inaugural Address.

Williams College.—On Tuesday, the 5th of August next, the Alumni of Williams College, propose to celebrate the origin of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on the spot where the enterprise was first suggested and prayed over by Mills and his associates fifty years ago.

THE INDEPENDENT.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Our Special Contributors.217
Books of Interest and Value.....217
Our Washington Corr....217
Another Letter from Washington.....217
Kansas Bulletin.....217
Testimony of an Eye-Witness.....218
Letter from England.....218
The Ohio Cong. Conference218
How it looks in Scotland..218
Tract Distribution.....218
The Wilson Industrial School.....218
Views of a Statesman...218
Apollyon and the Still-Worm.....218
South-Carolina in the Revolution.....218
LITERARY RECORD.....219
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE....219
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.....219
God's Word Supreme.....220
A Duty not to be Compromised.....220
Another Committee.....220
Electioneering Morality..220
Only One Issue; Only Two Candidates.....220
Judicious.....220
Rev. Mr. Tyng and his Vestry.....220
Acknowledgment 220
Uphold your Representatives.....220
Life of Fremont.....221
Letter from Persia.....221
Commercial and Financial 221
ADVERTISEMENTS.....221
FAMILY READING.....222
What the Moon Sees.....222
Sir Walter Scott.....222
God's Infinite Holiness, etc223
Praise, Rest, Love.....223
SELECTIONS.....223
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.....223
ADVERTISEMENTS.....223
EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.....224
England and the U. S.....224
CITY RELIGIOUS NEWS.....224
Cattle Market.....224
Review of Market.....224
Prices Current.....224
The Church: Its Real Strength.....224

The Independent.

NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1856.

GOD'S WORD SUPREME.

ALL men profess to reverence the Word of God. There is no human being, who has any just view of the Divine character, who does not feel that a revelation from God must be clothed with authority. As such a revelation we receive the Bible. Attested as it is, by prophecies fulfilled and miracles performed; by a diffusion unaided by any adaptation to the wishes of the selfish heart, or by any exertion of physical force, and yet unexampled in its rapidity and in universality; evidenced, also, as this revelation is, by the intrinsic character of the truths revealed, and by their exquisite fitness to the supply of human wants; above all, by their correspondence with the facts and the demonstrations of Christian experience;—we unhesitatingly receive it as containing the Word of God. Nor merely so: we receive it as itself composing that Word, not simply as containing it. For its complete inspiration, as distinguished from its partial, is contradicted by no valid evidence, presumptive or positive, while it is the natural inference from the character of God, and from the need of man, as well as from the manifold assumptions and assertions of the Scriptures themselves. It is shown by the inward harmony of the Scriptures; by the vital unity of their interconnected and consenting doctrines. As the very Word of God, then, we should revere the Bible; studying its truths, applying to ourselves its precepts and its warnings, yielding implicitly to its every decision.

The very Deist acknowledges his obligation to be guided by that revelation which is written in the stars and in the streams, in the admirable adjustments, the forceful, harmonious and comprehensive laws, of external nature, and in the conscience and soul of man. The Romanist admits his reason to be bound by the doubtful traditions and dogmas of the church. Under how much higher obligation is the Christian believer to obey that revelation which is written more plainly and legibly in the Scriptures; to reverence that truth, of which there is no record upon the page of nature; which science cannot dig up out of the earth; which history cannot evoke from the past; which the highest intuitions of reason and philosophy fail to discern; which is to all human traditions and dogmas as the sun to the gas-flame, as the steady star to the will-o'-the-wisp!

In the examination of the noblest works of human genius we sit for the time as judges, not simply as glad and willing learners. Nor do we ever receive them as the full embodiment of all the truth which is necessary for us, even in their limited departments. For there may be positive error, so artfully concealed that it has escaped our notice; or, there may be, and there must be, the omission of some truths, perhaps to us the most important. But when God speaks we can only listen and learn; for "He keepeth truth for ever, and all his counsels are faithfulness and truth." If the Bible be His word, then it must be binding upon us, and adequate for us. Such, as has been already intimated, is the instant affirmation of the moral consciousness, which is identical in all men; and such is the immediate inference from the Divine benevolence and wisdom. No revelation made by a being like that Evil Principle imagined to exist by the Persian magi—a being infinite in knowledge and power, but infinite also in depravity and falsehood—no such revelation could possibly be authoritative. We should certainly question, we should strictly examine, we should probably reject it. No revelation made by such a being as Gabriel, holy and pure, but still limited in faculty and wisdom, would be entitled to claim an instant and entire reception from us. Most of its principles we should probably receive; some of them we should possibly question or reject. It is only a Being infinite in wisdom, and infinite also in holiness and love, whose communications of Truth must be sufficient—must be binding. And such a being is God; and therefore it is that we at once recognize our obligation to receive what He reveals as what we need, and all that we need.

Yet there is always a tendency among professed believers in Christianity to forget the authority, to overlook the sufficiency, of that volume of inspired and quickening writings which they still receive as the very Word of God. If they do not deny this, they are apt to overlook it. If they do not overlook it, they are apt to practically disregard it. They are willing to admit the Divine origin of the Scriptures; but they do not apply and act upon that admission. They find it easier to maintain in terms the binding authority, and the final sufficiency of the Bible, than to submit to that authority, and gratefully to recognize and rejoice in that sufficiency. They are ready enough to brand him as heretical who denies the thorough inspiration of the Scriptures; but they find it hard to refrain from foisting their own interpretation upon the inspired text, or from maintaining their cherished opinions and practices, though contradicted by its declarations.

There are many who study the Scriptures, when they study them at all, with precisely the same state of mind with which they examine the philosophy of Bacon, or the history of Hume. They regard each as a profitable intellectual exercise; a means of disciplining the mind, as well as of suggesting to it many views of Truth that are pleasant and useful. If preference be given to either, it is probably to the philosopher and the historian, since from the study of their works is anticipated more of present and practical advantage than from the perusal of the histories and the arguments of Revelation. And how many are there, even of those who suppose themselves to prize the Scriptures above all other books, who do this in theory rather than in fact; who, if they should examine themselves, would be surprised to find that they do really reverence the writings of some eminent saint, now gone to his reward, above those of the "holy men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Are there not some who read Baxter and Doddridge with more of present satisfaction than Isaiah and Daniel? who come to the one as to the enjoyment of a privilege, to the other as to the discharge of what they know to be a duty? who feel their faith as much confirmed by the eloquence of Augustine, or by the arguments of Edwards, as by the earnest assertions of the inspired Paul? In studying the works of those who have commented upon the Scriptures, do we never find ourselves insensibly attributing the same degree of authority to the text and to the comment? to the Word of God and to the fruits of human piety and scholarship? Are not the sermons of the sanctuary sometimes of more authority with us than the same truths simply but sublimely recorded in the text of the Scriptures?

But if this be so, then we are robbing God, and are wronging our own souls! We are weakening our faith by grounding it on something else than the Word of God; and we are depriving ourselves of that calm and sweet assurance, that Peace whose flow is like the river, so deep and pure and tranquil, by trusting to arguments of man's devising, for the foundation of our faith. We rob God, too, of that honor which is his due, by degrading the revelations of Infinite Wisdom, and by placing them upon a level with the structures and the records of finite weakness! Let us never forget the immeasurable distance between the Word of God and the words of man. The eye of man can see but little of the beauty of celestial Truth, and his ear can catch but faintly its heavenly harmonies; for all his faculties are finite, and rebellion is in his heart. But "the voice of the Lord is powerful! the voice of the Lord is full of majesty!" "Who can find out the Almighty unto perfection? His name is excellent in all the Earth, and He hath set His glory above the Heavens!"

A DUTY NOT TO BE COMPROMISED.

"When the question is, Whether two and two make four, or make six? you cannot compromise with the other party by splitting the difference and agreeing that two and two make five!"—No matter who first stated the above proposition, whether Coleridge or somebody else, he stated a truth which is only too plain to be illustrated or enforced by any argumentation. Where the question is one of mere expediency and pecuniary interest, "splitting the difference" is often a wise and helpful process, bringing us nearer the just solution of embarrassing questions than we are likely otherwise to get, securing what is most nearly fair and equitable for either side. But when it is a question of right or wrong, of doing our duty or neglecting to do it, we cannot take the middle course, and eulogize that as the path of safety, prosperity and peace.

There are now two courses of political action plainly open before the Christian people of this country. The one is, to vote for extending slavery to the national territories; for enabling the slave-owner and the slave-trader to hold his human chattels in New-York and in Massachusetts, as well as in South Carolina and Alabama; for annexing Cuba; for reinstating the oceanic slave-trade, now degraded to the rank of piracy; and for throwing the whole weight of our so-called Republican Government, even more directly and effectually than it has heretofore been thrown, on the side of the systematic oppression and brutalization of a large portion of our countrymen. The other is, to vote for preserving from slavery the national domain not yet organized into States; for putting a final and peremptory stop to the extension of this system, which owns no God but interest, no law but that of might, and no means so legitimate as bowie-knives and bludgeons; for confining this system to the States where it now prevails, and leaving it to be there ameliorated and terminated by moral influences, by the power of the Gospel, and the ultimate constraints of even a wise political economy. The exponent of the first of these plans is the party which calls itself, by an audacious misnomer, the Democratic party; and its leader, Mr. Buchanan. The exponent of the other of these plans is the party which styles itself the Republican party; and its chieftain and standard-bearer is the able, intrepid and free-spirited Fremont.

Between these plans of political action, with the parties and the leaders who respectively represent them, the Christian people of this country are called this summer to make their election! They are called to make it, in view of the counsels and the example of the Fathers, who abolished slavery in all the Northern States, who shut it out for ever, as they thought, from the Territories, and who looked to its speedy and peaceable termination in the Southern part of the confederacy; in view of the internal peace, progress and evangelization of the nation, which never can be secured, which must certainly be retarded if not utterly overthrown, if slavery is allowed to reign in the land; in view of the influence which this country should exert on the nations of the World, and the work it should do for them in enlightening and liberating them; in view of the Future, whose whole development and history are immensely to be influenced by the prevalence or the subsidence of oppression among us, at this juncture; in view of GOD, who *cannot* look with anything but abhorrence on a system that denies His own word to his creatures, that breaks up the Family, his first institution for man's advancement, that puts His children, renewed by His Spirit, and heirs of His glory, to be sold like horses, oxen, or cotton-bales, in the public market; in view of all the immense moral interests dependent on right action in the present crisis; in view of the Judgment, when men shall give account for their votes, no less than for their household words and daily dealings. Under the Omnipresent eye, and in the view of witnessing spirits—CHRISTIANS are to choose which they will serve, with the effective tribute of their suffrages; God, or Mammon; Christ, who redeems men, or the Devil, who enslaves them; Heaven, which is richer for every triumph of the Gospel and every elevation of human souls, or the World, which is richer, or thinks itself so, for every day of unpaid toil, for every unrequited sweat-drop wrung from the poor!

We are the Sovereigns of this country. There is no human Law here but that which we, the people, make; no authority but that which we institute and maintain; no force but that which emanates from us. And each of us should act, in this his sovereign capacity, precisely as if he were *the only one* who had committed to him this solemn trust; as if he had the ultimate power of saying which shall be Leader, which policy shall prevail, in the nation and over its domain, for the four years to come. No man has any right to act otherwise in recording his decision than so as he would act if no other vote but his were to decide the election between these two great plans and parties. For his vote may decide it. There have been greater marvels in history than that would be! And, at any rate, his responsibility is as real, his obligation as urgent, for the right use of every power which he does possess, as if that power were but one of a million lodged in his hands. *Each one* must choose, between Slavery and Freedom; a closed Bible and a shattered Family, an open Bible and a peaceful and serene Household; a Future of gathering darkness and storm for the country, and for the world so far as we affect that, and a Future of advancing liberty and peace; the rule of the slave-trader, the rule of intelligent Christian freemen! Each one is to choose between these as if *he himself were the person* to suffer first, to suffer deepest, or to gain the most and gain the longest, as the one or the other of these policies prevails. Each one is to choose, as responsible to a higher tribunal than man's; to a Master supreme above all parties.

There can be here, then, NO COMPROMISE! To throw away one's vote on a candidate who can by no chance be elected, is to vote wrongly and mischievously. To refuse or neglect to vote, for the policy and the party of freedom and just law, is to refuse to do a duty, which is just as real and just as urgent as if nobody else had a similar duty or a similar opportunity. To vote for a man who is half with the South and half with the North, his feet in New-York and his head in the States which border the Gulf, is to do the same thing, in a less manly way, which other men do outright and above-board when they vote for Oppression. There is but one course, it seems to us, which can command the judgment and satisfy the conscience of any Christian man; and that is to vote, and work, and speak, on behalf of the measures, on behalf of the men, who will make our government 'Republican' in fact, as well as in form; who will reinstate the doctrines of the Fathers, in authority and power; who will limit Slavery, extend Freedom, and thus give chance for working out a grand and Christian Future for the Land!

He that is not for this work, is *against* it; and he that gathereth not with it, scattereth abroad!

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

WE would respectfully recommend to the New-School Assembly the appointing of a Standing Committee on Resolutions—to be called the Rhetorical Committee—whose duty it shall be to draft all resolutions to be adopted by the body, and then to prepare a certified copy of the same, with an authorized exposition, to be forwarded to all corresponding bodies. For two years in succession, the Assembly has been so unfortunate as to say in its resolutions exactly the opposite of what it intended to say; and then its delegates have been obliged to go the rounds of the Congregational bodies, as protestants against the very action of the Assembly which they were expected to defend.

A resolution to plant on missionary ground Presbyterian *churches* "in advance of *all others*," is said to express nothing but the zeal of the Assembly to plant the Gospel in advance of infidels; a work in which the Assembly solicits the pecuniary coöperation of Congregationalists upon the largest scale. Surely a Rhetorical Committee would have contrived a better phraseology in which to clothe that idea.

At its recent session on Madison Square, the Assembly passed a resolution notifying all "Congregational brethren" in correspondence with it, that "we [the Assembly,] can admit no right of theirs, by virtue of that correspondence, to review our proceedings, or to reprove and rebuke us for what we may or may not do."

Under this resolution, we have already heard Messrs. Poor and Stearns assuring their "Congregational brethren" in Rhode-Island and Connecticut, that "the General Assembly would always be willing to receive a proper Christian remonstrance *on any subject*."

Dr. Asa D. Smith, a gentleman of rare candor and good judgment, says to the "Congregational brethren" in Maine, "We rejoice to have your delegates come to us and tell us your views on this matter [Slavery,] kindly and candidly, for it does us good, and is the true way in which you may help us in this difficult and trying question."

Dr. De Witt spoke as follows to the "Congregational brethren" in Massachusetts:

"In regard to the matter of remonstrating with the Assembly, he wished to say that he did not attend the last meeting of the body. He had been told that the resolution against the New-York Association was brought in hastily. Perhaps its language was not well chosen. He would not assume to be the interpreter of the Assembly's meaning, but he knew that if the Massachusetts Association should send delegates to that body, they would be allowed perfect freedom of speech. *But he did not think it proper for one body to rebuke the other.* On the subject of slavery, we have acted according to our best light; if you have any more to give we shall be thankful to receive it."

It seems to us that the matter is "a' a muddle." The fact is that when the delegates came to look the "Congregational brethren" in the face, their own good Christian sense got the better of the Assembly's concentrated wisdom. This, at least, is the most charitable construction that we can put upon the incongruity of the speeches of the delegates with the resolution of the Assembly.

Dr. De Witt says, that the resolution was "brought in hastily," and that "its language was not well chosen." This is a poor compliment to the literary acumen of Judge Jessup and Drs. Beman and W. Adams; but it is an additional argument for a Rhetorical Committee. As we said before, "'tis a' a muddle." And so in fact is the correspondence itself.

Look at it. The two Assemblies met in New-York side by side, but treated each other with contempt. In the Old-School Assembly,

"Mr. Pettingall moved that a fraternal correspondence be opened with the New-School Assembly. He thought the time had come for this, and hoped it would be adopted or rejected without debate. He proposed that it should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to suggest some plan.

"Rev. Dr. Phillips moved to lay it on the table. How can we (said he) enter into a correspondence with a body which claims to be ourselves? They do not allow that they are not the true General Assembly, or that we are so.

"It was stated by a member that an overture was before the Committee on Bills and Overtures, which would bring up the same subject.

"The question was taken, and the motion was laid on the table by a large majority."

The Old-School Assembly refuses to send delegates to the General Association of Connecticut. Both Assemblies send delegates to all the other Congregational bodies in New-England. Rhode-Island declines further correspondence with either, and the organs of both open upon the ministers of that State a perfect flood of Billingsgate. It is time that the expediency of such a correspondence should be discussed. We are not sure that the time has come to terminate it. We hope that the General Association of New-York will bear patiently with the New-School Assembly, in its infelicities of speech, and at least give it the opportunity to amend its rhetoric. The action of Connecticut and Massachusetts is quite significant, and cannot fail to rebuke the overbearing tone of the slaveholding interest in the General Assembly. By all means let there be a Rhetorical Committee.

ELECTIONEERING MORALITY.

THE *Journal of Commerce* is a secular newspaper, professing much care for the moral and religious interests of the country. It has not, like another journal in this city, a "religious department," marked off and distinguished from the "secular department," for the convenience of readers who otherwise might not be able to know in what columns the ascendency of religious principles is manifested; and one consequence is, that sometimes its religion and its secularity are oddly mixed and confounded.

For example, we found in that journal, not very long ago, a very religious-looking passage, deposited among a mass of miscellaneous items, where it glitters like a rich layer of gold in the sandy bed of some California river. And yet there is some touch of the secular about it, as we sometimes see inextricable pebbles of profane quartz or feldspar detracting somewhat from the value of a golden nugget. Here it is:

"JOHN C. FREMONT.—The following appears in the Buffalo *Commercial* and the Auburn *American* we cannot say with what correctness:

"'Col. Fremont was educated in and graduated from St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, a Roman Catholic institution. He was brought up in the Catholic faith, and is a Catholic. He married a daughter of Col. Benton. Miss Benton was a Presbyterian. They were married by a clergyman of that denomination; but a Catholic priest made a fuss about it as being null, void and heretical, and the ceremony was reperformed by him.'

"The *Sunday Atlas* has the following:

"'COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION.—We do not count it of the least importance in what religion any candidate for public office was educated; but as others do, it is well enough that our Know-Nothing friends should understand that John C. Fremont was born of Catholic parents—was raised in the Catholic faith—was married in the Catholic Church, by a Catholic priest, and was always considered a good Catholic in the communities where he has resided. He has a right to be a Catholic, and is none the less entitled to the support of the American people because of his religious education. The revilers of the Catholic Church will be able to see, in the course of the present canvass, that the partiality of its members for professors of its faith, will not lead them to desert their political principles for the purpose of elevating a Catholic to the Presidency.'"

Evidently there is some room for doubt whether this was intended to be religious or pretends to be only secular. Aside from the religious character of its subject matter, there seems to be a kind of religious scrupulousness in its adherence to the old Mosaic rule of evidence, "By the mouth of *two* or *three* witnesses," &c. First, *two* witnesses are cited, the Buffalo *Commercial* and the Auburn *American*. Another, as if for the sake of a more punctilious literality of adherence to Scripture, The *Sunday Atlas* is called in, and the number of witnesses is *three*. The witnesses are "two *or* three," just as the incredulity of the reader may require. And yet—though the *Journal of Commerce* ordinarily holds, with other scoffers at "the Higher Law," that religion is religion and politics is politics—this passage seems to have a political squint, and if so, is certainly secular. Col. Fremont is spoken of, by that eminent authority, the *Sunday Atlas*, as "a candidate for public office." What a pity that religion and politics are in this instance so unluckily mixed together! Such accidents are very confounding to the good sort of people who would like to be religious, if only religion could be kept from meddling with anything secular.

On the whole, we cannot but think that the compilation of paragraphs which we have copied above was regarded as belonging to the secular side of that semi-religious journal. If so, it has its significance in relation to the nature and value of that kind of religion of which the *Journal of Commerce* is an exponent. Our private opinion is that the quality of a man's religion is really tested, not so much by his sanctimoniousness in the performance of what he calls religious duties, as by his religious conscientiousness in the performance of ordinary secular duties. A man may be very regular at the prayer-meeting, and very fervent there in the exercise of his gifts, but if he swears profanely at vexations in his business, even the *Journal of Commerce* must have some misgivings about the quality of his religion. He may be zealous as a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, or a Congregationalist, or zealous for some ecclesiastical radicalism of his own—his orthodoxy, Calvinistic, Arminian, Puseyite, or whatever else, may be intense, but if he "sands the sugar" besides "watering the rum," and sells cloth by a short yardstick, his religious character is somewhat worse than doubtful. He may wear broad phylacteries and make long prayers, but if he "devours widows' houses," there is high authority for the opinion that his religion is not of the right sort. He may be demure and solemn in his manners, puritanical in his domestic arrangements, punctual in private as well as in public devotions—he may be liberal in the support of religious institutions—he may profess the greatest regard for good things and good men; but if he lends himself, deliberately, with his eyes open, and with an unscupulous use of means, to some great scheme of public wickedness, in which treachery and violence, rapine and murder walk hand in hand, trampling on human rights and scoffing at justice—there is some reason to distrust the quality of his religion.

Applying this to the matter in hand, we must needs say in regard to the *Journal of Commerce*, that while such things as the paragraphs which we have copied above are specimens of what it is in its secular doings and relations, many serious persons will find themselves constrained to distrust the quality of the religion with which its columns are decorated. It may be presumed that the religious pretensions of the Buffalo *Commercial* and the Auburn *American* are on the same level with the *Sunday Atlas*. Very likely they make no show of believing that lies are offensive to God; and it may be that therefore they lie without shame courageously. But the conservative and orthodox *Journal of Commerce* repeats those lies, and instead of contradicting them, introduces them to its readers with the sneaking endorsement, "*The following appears*," etc., "*we cannot say with what correctness.*" As if a man could bear false witness against his neighbor, with malicious intent, and guard himself against all guilt with the formula, "Gashmu saith it!" In the whole editorial corps of that journal, from the editor-in-chief to the proof-reader, is there one who did not know at the time that of the nine distinct propositions in the first quoted paragraph, seven are absolute falsehoods; and that so far as they are repeated in the second paragraph, they are simply lies told twice over? Suppose they did not know—had they not means of knowing? Do they not know now? If they were ignorant then, and have since been better informed, have they contradicted the injurious falsehoods which they repeated and circulated in their ignorance?

We have called public attention to this piece of mingled meanness and audacity, because it is an instructive specimen of electioneering morality. It happens to come up in what many respectable people regard as a first-class metropolitan newspaper—one which is really, and by a long remove, more decent than any other journal of its party in the city. Such are the arts of what factionists and party tools call *politics*. By such arts, while good men in tens of thousands have been unwilling to meddle with elections, the destinies of the United States have been cast into the hands of men who have brought this great and favored country into its present disgrace and peril. Surely it is time for men who fear God and keep his commandments, to carry their religion into politics. It is high time to expose and denounce the notion that a man may be a respectable man, a good man, a Christian man, and at the same time a knavish politician or the political associate and confederate of knaves and liars.

THE CHURCH: ITS REAL STRENGTH.

IT is every way a suggestive and noteworthy fact that the Christians of our day, and of our country, are called upon to labor to carry back the Gospel to the lands where it had its first publication, and where its earliest and most signal triumphs were long ago gained. The names of the localities to which our modern missionaries are sent, strike with strange familiarity on the ear accustomed to the Acts of the Apostles, and the other recitals of the primitive church development. The Christians of our country have now a station for preaching the Gospel, as if to a pagan or an irreligious population, at that very city, in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean, where, eighteen centuries ago, "the disciples were first called Christians." An opening is said to have been made still more recently, for the renewed publication of the Evangelical Message in Tarsus, that birthplace and home of the greatest of the Apostles, and the most efficient of all Christian preachers. At Jerusalem itself, where the earliest bands of Christians were assembled, immediately after the ascension of the Lord, where the first and grandest "revival" was experienced, where the first Christian council that ever assembled in the world was gathered, and from which went forth the missionary efforts that penetrated Samaria, Phœnicia, the northern parts of Syria, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Europe and Africa—at Jerusalem, American missionaries are needed this day, to proclaim the glad tidings of peace and pardon, which were there first heard from the lips of Peter and James, fifteen centuries before this country received its earliest Christian colonization. And if the other cities and towns, celebrated in the primitive Christian records, do not now need and receive such efforts from us, it is either because they have entirely vanished, under the influence of advancing barbarism, or because a false and earth-born religion has so thoroughly possessed and ruled them for ages, that no entrance is left to the religion of Jesus!

How comes this to be? It is a deep and startling question; a question, the answer to which has warnings in it for us and for all.

It certainly is not because these churches did not begin with power and zeal, in a pure faith, with just forms, and on the right principles of organization and government. For in all these respects they are still our models. It is not because they failed to impress the literature, the art, the social life of the nations amid which they were founded, to subordinate their wealth, to use their commerce, to avail themselves of their learning, or even to enlist their governments and armies in a nominal and visible adherance to the Truth. In all these particulars they achieved a prompt and signal success, which still excites our admiration and wonder.

These churches failed, and have vanished from the earth, or have ceased to publish a living Gospel, in spite of the marvellous auspices of their beginning, in spite of the wealth and the power they gained, in spite of their swift extension and growth, simply because *they failed to apply with fidelity and energy the principles of the Gospel to the World around them!* They were crushed under their wealth. They were demoralized by the splendid success of their ambitions. They sank beneath the burden of their worldly successes. And failing to testify for God in the world, that world which was to Him unfriendly—failing to apply the truths, the laws and the sanctions of Christianity, to the actual evils and mischiefs of their time—they were swept away of God as the hurricane brushes the sail-boats from a bay; they were left to be swallowed up, of darkness and night, as the colors of clouds are swallowed up by the twilight. They have vanished away, leaving almost no trace, for this plain reason; so that our hardest missionary work is found to-day, not in preaching the Gospel to Islanders or to Hindoos, not in sending it anew where it never has gone, but in endeavoring to reinstate it in these theatres of its earliest and most imposing success—in publishing it where the apostles first preached it, and where the proto-martyrs died for it!

The real strength of the church, therefore, and the prospect of its permanent establishment and growth, are always to be measured by this simple rule: the fidelity with which it applies the Gospel to the usages, the laws, and the life of society! So long as it does God's work on earth, it is mighty through Him, even to the pulling down of the strongest holds of sin and error. It need then fear nothing. It will then outlast everything, that rises against it. But the moment it ceases and fails to do this, the moment it trusts in anything else than its fidelity for its growth, in visible wealth, influence, dignity, in the assent of the learned or the respect of statesmen, the period of its swift decadence has begun; it is not far from dissolution and overthrow!

Where our danger lies, then, and what is its extent, is easily evident. What the prospect is of the permanent power of Christianity in this country, if it fails to grapple with the sins, the idolatries, the infinite worldliness and ungodliness of our times, a child can calculate!

ONLY ONE ISSUE; ONLY TWO CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

DEAR BRETHREN:—What shall we do? Col. Fremont says:

"While I feel inflexible in the belief that it" (slavery) "ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension beyond its present limits."

We wish to vote against the extension of slavery, but we cannot endorse the idea of "State sovereignty" so shielding the horrid system that the General Government cannot reach it, even though our Constitution was "ordained to establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." The "Old Liberty Guard" are in a trying spot.

What shall we do?

Yours,
VIATOR.

WINDHAM Co., Ct., June 24, 1856.

The perplexity of our friend arises from confounding two things; his abhorrence, as a Christian, of the system of slavery wherever it exists, and his personal responsibility toward that system, as a citizen of the United States. The former grows out of the nature of the system, and cannot be modified or restrained by local or constitutional barriers. The latter is of necessity limited by his power to act upon the system, in a legal way, under the Constitution.

For example: we abhor the system of polygamy as it now exists in Utah. It is a violation of the law of God and a curse to society. In the name of all that is good, and true, and holy, we protest against it. We look upon it with the same feelings of abhorrence in Utah, as in Turkey, or in Ashanti. But we cannot reach it in either case, except by moral means. If, however, Utah shall apply to be received into the Union, or shall adopt territorial laws sanctioning polygamy, then we shall have a personal responsibility for the existence of polygamy there, which we cannot feel for the system in Turkey or Ashanti. It will then be within our power as citizens to testify against it by our vote.

Slavery exists in South Carolina by the laws of that sovereign State; and if any *principle* is established in our Government and necessary to its existence, it is that Congress cannot interfere with State laws or institutions which are not themselves in *express* violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the rights of citizens under that Constitution. Upon that principle it is almost universally held that Congress cannot interfere with slavery as it exists under State sovereignty. A few maintain the opposite view; but no such abstract theory of constitutional rights is now before the people, or is ever likely to come up in any tangible form. "Viator" should remember that this very principle of State sovereignty gives Connecticut the right to shield the persons of her citizens from the enormities of the Fugitive Slave Act. With the power of Congress wielded by the slave oligarchy for the destruction of liberty, the North cannot afford to cast aside "the shield of State sovereignty."

There is but one issue now before the people; and that is whether slavery shall be set up by law, under the sanction of the Federal Government, upon soil which is free by nature and by the Constitution? Congress has a right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to prohibit the slave-trade between the States; to forbid slavery in the Territories; and to refuse to admit another Slave State into the Confederacy. But Congress has no right to interfere with slavery where it exists under State sovereignty. Hence we like exceedingly the discrimination of Col Fremont's position; it is wise, sound, constitutional.

The only question before the people is, Shall slavery be adopted and extended as a national institution? Upon that question there are but two sides and two sets of candidates; on the one side the Cincinnati platform, with Mr. Buchanan as its representative; on the other the Philadelphia platform, with Col. Fremont as its representative.

"Viator" wishes to vote against the extension of slavery. The only possible way to do this at the approaching Presidential election is to vote for Fremont. The only other thing that "Viator" or any body else can do, by voting for Fillmore, Stockton, Gerrit Smith, or by not voting at all, is to help elect James Buchanan, and to endorse the enormous doctrines of the Cincinnati platform.

We commend to our friends of the Liberty Guard the following paragraph from the *National Era*, endorsing the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, and the Philadelphia platform:

"Having thus given an exposition of the action of the Convention, and defined our position, we shall henceforth do all that may lie in our power to bring about a perfect union of the friends of freedom at home and of good faith and peace in our foreign relations, against the Cincinnati nominations, pledged as they are by the platform which accompanies them, and the majority who framed both, to slavery at home and fillibustering abroad. Like many others, we have been vexed, disappointed, sometimes mortified, at the injudicious and unfair measures of men who ought to have known better; but we place our great movement above men; it is the only movement which aims or is calculated to save Kansas, and put an end to the despotism which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and is perpetually seeking to subjugate the country to slavery; its platform is clear, sound, and comprehensive; its nominations must represent it; by sustaining them we sustain it; opposition to them will only tend to perpetuate the spirit and policy of an Administration which has brought the country to the verge of civil and foreign war. Will not patriotic men, whatever may have been their preferences, hesitate long before assuming such a responsibility as that?"

JUDICIOUS.

THE *New-York Observer* makes the following cautious statement of its political opinions:

"Whatever may be the views of the conductors of this journal as to the desirableness of electing this or that man to the Presidency, and it is altogether probable that we shall be divided in opinion on this subject, nothing has been printed, and nothing will be printed in these columns *with the design of promoting or hindering the success of any one who is before the people for their suffrages.*"

Indeed! The people of the United States are called upon before God and man to decide whether the system of slavery with all its abominations shall be adopted as a national institution, shall be legislated into being by act of Congress, and transmitted to posterity as their heritage. This is the one question, the only real question at issue in the Presidential election. It is not a question of the abstract right or wrong of slavery. It is not a question of the abolition of slavery. It is not a question of the further recognition of slavery in a sovereign state. The question is whether those who have no personal interest in the system, and who deplore it as an evil, even where they cannot reach it, shall fasten it upon a virgin soil, and extend over it the protection of the federal government. That is the question which every man's conscience must decide before God. There are but two sides to this question represented by the candidates for the Presidency. On one side is *Col. Fremont*; on the other are Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore. It is a religious question; a question of moral right or wrong; a question upon which Christian men *must* have an opinion; a question which Christian men are bound to discuss with a view to its right decision by the people; and yet the *Observer* deliberately avows that it will do nothing to promote the triumph of the right or to hinder the triumph of the wrong. A printing house advertises as follows:

Buchanan — Fremont — Fillmore.—All parties interested in the

ELECTION OF THE ABOVE,

will find every facility in the way of

PRESSES, STEAM, MEN, TYPE, etc.,

to aid them in carrying out the "consummation devoutly to be wished," at the

Steam Printing Establishment, etc.

As a matter of business this is ridiculous enough; but the parallel announcement in the paragraph of the *Observer* is worse than ridiculous; it is wicked; it is shameful.

REV. MR. TYNG AND THE VESTRY.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, walks nobly in the footsteps of Bishop White. In the day of his country's trial, that venerable prelate, regardless of the interest of Episcopacy in the preservation of the union of the colonies with England, stood firmly by the Continental Congress and the patriot army, and by voice, and prayer, and pen, and vote upheld the cause of liberty. We rejoice that an echo of the good bishop's voice is heard in an Episcopal pulpit in Philadelphia.

The vestry have attempted to silence Mr. Tyng. Let that gentleman take his appeal to the people; let there be a vote of the congregation on the question whether the rector or the vestry shall resign. We predict that whatever church shall hereafter enjoy the services of Mr. Tyng, will be the most popular church in Philadelphia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE following sums of money have been received by *Rev. R. S.* STORRS, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., in addition to those previously acknowledged by him, (June 12th), towards the purchase of the two daughters of an aged man, who himself has bought his freedom and that of his wife, and has emigrated with her to Liberia. The daughters are still in slavery, in Savannah, Georgia. Eighteen hundred dollars are required to secure their freedom. Of this sum, Twelve hundred dollars have been already raised by the father, including the amount acknowledged by us. Six hundred dollars more are indispensably necessary to complete the purchase of the girls. Any persons among our subscribers who may be moved to add their offerings in this good work, are requested to forward their aid as heretofore to the care of *Mr. Storrs.* The sums received will be acknowledged from time to time in this journal. It is a work of humanity, of piety, of true Christian charity, which should especially appeal to every parent who has a daughter, to every brother who has a sister, to every one who is herself a daughter beloved!

Previously acknowledged	$127 20
W. C., Pittsfield, Ill.	1 00
G. S. W., Medford, Mass.	2 00
S. C., Phenix, R. I.	1 00
J. W., Globe Village, Fall River, Mass.	3 00
A. O. W., Cleaveland, Ohio.	3 00
J. E. J., West Meriden, Conn.	1 00
E. J., Oswego, N. Y.	4 00
A Friend, Waterbury, Conn.	1 00
E. C., sent to office of *Ind.*	1 00
J. G., sent to office of *Ind.*	5 00
F. H., sent to office of *Ind.*	1 00
Rev. W. C. W., Globe Village, Mass.	1 25
Mary A. A., Princeville, Ill.	6 00
S. H. A., Lockport, Ill.	5 00
Total, July 9th	$162 45

The following note, accompanying one of the contributions most recently received, will show the spirit in which the above amount has been given and collected. "Go and do thou likewise!"

"PRINCEVILLE, Peoria Co., Ill., June 21st, 1856.

"Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.,

"DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find $6 for the purchase of the slave girls alluded to in *The Independent.* A Mrs. S—— called my attention to the article, and said she wished to give something. I handed her one dollar; she added another dollar, and then handed me the two dollars, with the request that I would forward it to you; but the amount being so small, I called on another lady and she gave me one dollar, with the request that I would call on still another; and thus I went on until I obtained the amount enclosed, none giving less than thirty cents, and that one told me it was really all the money she had.

"Should this reach you too late for the object intended, you may save it for one of a similar nature, or give it for any charitable purpose, where in the Providence of God you think it will do the most good.

"Very respectfully yours,

"MARY A. A*****"

LETTER FROM PERSIA.

OROOMIAH, Persia, April 30, 1856.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

SIRS:—We have recently enjoyed a visit of three weeks from the English embassy to Persia—a very rare privilege to us in our remote, secluded missionary exile. The occasion of this visit was, indeed, in itself to be regretted, as the embassy was on its way out of Persia, *in* consequence of very grave insults which it has received from the Persian Government. Still, we have no reason to doubt, should this rupture lead to open war, it will be overruled for important good, in contributing to general beneficial changes in the country and to advance the missionary cause in particular. We may hope and believe, that the English Government will insist, among other things, on religious toleration, at least in regard to nominal Christians, in any future settlement of affairs with Persia.

The Hon. Charles A. Murray, the English ambassador, is a gentleman of eminent worth and of great intelligence; and he and the six Englishmen (or rather *Scotchmen*, with one exception), comprising his suite, form a very agreeable party. The ambassador travelled extensively in America, about twenty years ago, and published his travels, which have more recently, on occasion of a second visit to the United States, been republished. He also married an American lady—a daughter of the late governor Woodsworth, of Genesee, New-York, who died suddenly at Alexandria in Egypt, in 1852, where Mr. Murray was then Consul-general. Though a man of noble blood, being a son of the late Lord Dunmore, and grandson of the last royal governor of Virginia, he cherishes quite strong partialities for republican America, and being very familiar with almost every subject pertaining to our country, we found in him a great deal of society during his short sojourn at Oroomiah. He also manifested very deep interest in our missionary work, and in the welfare of the Nestorian Christians; and on his return to the Persian court, we have no doubt that he will do all in his power to aid us, as also to mitigate the oppressions suffered by the down-trodden Christians in this Mohammedan country; and all the more, in consequence of his personal acquaintance with us and his better knowledge of the people for whose benefit we labor. His visit here will, we trust, be the occasion of great good, as it was certainly exceedingly gratifying to us in our loneliness at the time.

The British embassy left Oroomiah on the 8th inst. and proceeded toward Bagdad. We are informed that several Persian couriers, from the government, overtook the ambassador, about the time he crossed the boundary, bearing messages of entreaty that he would return to Teheran; but affairs had proceeded too far to allow him to do that—the matters in dispute having been referred by Mr. Murray to the British Government. Should there, however, be war, it will probably be a *bloodless* one—at least comparatively so. The Persian soldiery, though made up of naturally fine, stalwart fellows, yet being neither paid, clothed nor fed, as is their usual condition, and being miserably officered by imbecile sprigs of the Persian nobility, they would stand but a poor chance before the troops which England would send into the field.

In speaking of our pleasure in receiving a visit from the British embassy, I should perhaps have mentioned, that it was not a little enhanced by the recollection of our unspeakable obligations to that embassy, which has been our firm protector and generous patron during the more than a score of years of the existence of our mission.

As in a former instance of rupture between England and Persia, our mission will probably now obtain Russian protection, during the absence of the English embassy. And our noble and faithful friend, Chevalier Khanikoff, seems to have been providentially placed at Tabreez, as Russian Consul-general for *such a time*; as our equally kind friend, Count Medem, (the present Russian Ambassador at Washington,) was placed at Teheran during a former period of our need of Russian protection.

We have just received the glad tidings of *peace* between Russia and the Western Powers. What occasion have we to rejoice and thank God for such tidings, as well as for past mercies! How much better has He dealt by us, and our missions in Turkey, than our fears, during this terrible war! Among other benefits from the news of peace, the wild Koords of the mountains, who have been in rebellion, are again lowering their heads, in the expectation of the return of the Turkish troops; and our missionary brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Rhea, are about to resume their place at our station in Gawar.

In writing you some two months ago, I mentioned that there was unusual religious interest in two Nestorian villages. Since that time we have enjoyed a very precious refreshing from the presence of the Lord, in our two seminaries and in several villages. The Lord be praised for this unspeakable mercy.

The tidings that reach us through the papers of the state of things in *Kansas* fill us with deep concern. We tremble, yet hope for the best, in regard to the sequel. May a prompt and holy religious patriotism impel myriads of our countrymen at the North to fly to the rescue, with the Gospel and such other aid as the emergency demands, to save their brethren on the ground from the horrors of savage butchery and secure that fair region from the curse and barbarism of *Slavery*, with all the woes which it is so sure to entail wherever it goes.

As ever, very truly yours,

J. PERKINS.

UPHOLD YOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

THE fate of Kansas trembles upon one or two votes in the House of Representatives. The House, by a small majority, have voted to admit Kansas under the Topeka Constitution; but all the influence of the Administration and of the Senate will be used to persuade two or three of the majority to consent to substitute for this the deceptive bill of Mr. Douglas. What is needed at Washington, is the moral sanction of the people. Let every voter write immediately to his representative to this effect:

"Dear Sir:—As one of your constituents, I pray you to stand firmly by the bill admitting Kansas as a Free-State. *If you are faithful to Kansas*, be assured of my support."

Let every voter write briefly, promptly, decidedly.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE Forty-eighth Anniversary of this Institution will take place the first week in August. The exercises of the week will be as follows, viz.:

Monday, August 4th, at the hours of 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., examination of the Junior Class in Biblical Literature.

Tuesday, at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M., examination of the Middle Class in Dogmatic Theology.

At 7½ P.M., address to the Society of Inquiry in the chapel, by Rev. Leonard Swain, of Providence, R. I.

Wednesday, at 10 A.M., sermon to the Association of the Alumni, in the chapel, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York city.

At 2½ P.M., oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society, at the Old South church, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At 7½ P.M., anniversary of the Porter Rhetorical Society and the Society of Inquiry at the Old South church. Addresses by members of the Senior Class.

Thursday, 9 A.M., the anniversary exercises at the Old South church. Procession to be formed at the Mansion House at 8 o'clock.

By the hospitality of citizens of the town, provision will be made for the entertainment of clergymen who shall send their names before the 1st of August to Mr. George B. Safford. Those whose names shall have thus been forwarded are requested to announce their arrival at the book-store of Mr. W. F. Draper.

The next term of study in the Seminary will commence on Thursday, Sept. 18th.

BROOKLYN HIGH-SCHOOLS.

WITH the close of June, most of the schools in this and adjoining cities close their academic year. Several in Brooklyn made their closing exercises uncommonly interesting, affording evidence of the most satisfactory improvement.

The Packer Institute, as the oldest, keeps its rank without competition.

The Polytechnic, for boys, the newest of all, closed its first year with great eclât. The speaking and singing were quite extraordinary.

The Brooklyn Heights Seminary, under Prof. Alonzo Gray, presented between twenty and thirty beautiful young ladies for graduation. Specimens of their composition will be found to grace our sixth page. Three original pieces were sung. We were specially interested in the last, written, as we learned, by one of the youthful graduates.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROF. HOWARD CROSBY, for several years the efficient President of this excellent organization, having refused a reëlection, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last monthly meeting:

"*Whereas*, unavoidable engagements, consequent upon an anticipated absence from the country, have rendered it absolutely necessary for our friend and brother, Professor Howard Crosby, to decline a reelection to the Presidency of our Association, therefore

"*Resolved*, That in three years of devoted service as our presiding officer, Prof. Crosby, by his unwearying activity and zeal in the promotion of the best interests of our Association, as well as by his fervent spirit of Christian sympathy extended to the young men of the metropolis generally, has entitled himself to our warmest gratitude and esteem.

"*Resolved*, That no longer at the head of our Association, we confidently hope we may ever retain his counsel and cordial coöperation, and will appreciate the same most highly, and earnestly pray that heaven's richest blessings may attend his way through life.

"*Resolved*, That as a token of our grateful sense of his important services in its behalf, Prof. Crosby be and is hereby elected to honorary membership of this Association.

LIFE OF FREMONT.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have issued the substance of Col. Fremont's Reports, interspersed with appropriate reflections upon his life and character, by a competent but unknown hand. The Reports are in themselves replete with striking incident. They are written with the enthusiasm of an explorer, yet with the modesty of a man of science. No one who reads this simple but thrilling story, will doubt that Colonel Fremont is equal to any service to which he may be called. We predict for the volume an immense sale, and a corresponding influence. It is well illustrated with scenes from the journies of the Explorer.

"Sectional" Tickets.—In 1828, the National Republican ticket contained the names of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. The Democratic ticket, in 1828, was from the slave States, viz.: Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. In 1824, John C. Calhoun was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on tickets with three Presidential candidates from the slave States, viz.: Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and Henry Clay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

IN this hot and dull season of the year, when we find judicious traders taking stock, preparatory for the returning activity of the fall months, it may not be amiss to take as it were account of our national stock, and to review shortly and summarily the condition and prospects of the country in a commercial and financial point of view.

The 30th June is the term of completion of the financial year of our federal account-keeping.

During this period our exports, those of specie excepted, have been unusually large; while our imports have been only large in the latter half of the year. We have exported less specie than in the previous fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury has not had time to prepare the returns for the year, but the following statement shows the transactions *in this port* for that period.

	1855-56.	1854-55.	1853-54.
Goods imported	$197,096,000	$153,263,000	$187,793,000
Specie imported	1,196,000	1,154,000	2,937,000
Together	$198,092,000	$154,422,000	$190,740,000
Produce exported	$75,025,000	$58,478,000	$46,488,000
Foreign re-exported	4,960,000	10,112,000	6,480,000
Specie exported	22,272,000	87,305,000	84,262,000
Together	$102,257,000	$101,430,000	$137,825,000
Gold from California	$41,979,000	$41,926,000	$47,881,000

When we obtain the returns of exports from other ports we shall find the whole amount largely swollen, as cotton exports are mostly from Southern ports, while the bulk of imports are to this port.

We have already pointed out the great increase in our leading production of cotton, and the large portion of our last year's cereal harvest which has been kept back from market, and therefore a resource for future availability. The growing crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and, indeed, all grain are stated to be exceedingly promising. The prospects of the sugar crop are, as we stated last week, very poor, and we learn also that there is a prospect of an unusually short crop of tobacco, such as occurred three years ago. The season for transplanting has proved exceedingly unfavorable in consequence of the undue dryness of the weather in Kentucky and Tennessee. The wool clip has been favorable, and has been the means of placing the farmer in cash funds to a great extent; they preferring to sell their wool and keep their grain of last year. The food of the nation seems well provided for, and the materials of manufacture exist abundantly, which with a well distributed supply of money, not only proves our present condition a sound one, but opens us prospects for the future of the brightest cast.

We find, however, that though there has been a large increase of cotton consumed, yet the increased consumption has been mostly by foreign manufacturers. There has been but a slight increase in the year's consumption by our home spinners. Our exports have absorbed nearly the whole large increase in cotton.

The prospects of the coming months are favorable to an increased consumption of goods. As far as we can learn, stocks are not heavy in the interior; and consequently the increase in demand will correspond with the increased means to consume. That increase of means has been expressly large in the cotton growing regions, as well as in the grain producing sections; but the former have realized their products more quickly than the latter. Yet the fact that high prices prevailed for a long period, must have enabled a vast number of farmers to grow rich. The high prices—and present prices are unseasonably high, though lower than they have been—have induced the cultivation of a largely increased breadth of land, and much speculation in real estate in the West.

The harvest of this year is, therefore, likely to be larger than last year's, and this will extend the consumption of every article that administers to man's comfort and pride.

Railroad extension is steadily progressing, yearly bringing within reach of market the produce of additional millions of acres of land.

An abundant corn crop, such as is likely to be raised this year, will insure an abundant hog crop. The price of hogs is controlled more by the degree of abundance of their food than by any other circumstance; for pork is always in demand.

We do not know of any great drawback to this view of our prosperity as far as mere abundance of material products extends. Our foreign relations have re-assumed a peaceful complexion, and we are likely to have good customers in Europe for our grain as well as our cotton. Our California mines produce more gold than we need for home circulation, and consequently we can spare all we export without inconvenience.

The federal debt, we observe, has been reduced to $32,737,582 80, which is the amount at which the Secretary of State reports it on the 30th June. The reduction has been very large during the past year.

Some fears have been expressed of the recurrence of the cholera this season, to interfere with our industrial occupations; but such a visitation it is needless to apprehend, except so far as to lead to the adoption of sanitary precautions. At present, however, the public health is generally good. With all, and in spite of all the mass of evil in the world, we cannot but recognize the fact that there is more good than evil—more health than sickness—more industry than sloth—more energy than weakness—more cheerfulness than pining melancholy—more gains than losses—more births than deaths—more to hope for than to fear—more cause for joy than for tears—more happiness than misery—more of the beautiful than the unsightly; and consequently more to be thankful for than to sigh over.

The money market has now reached its highest position of ease, and we may soon begin to look for an increase in the demand. Already we cease to hear of any loans making at five per cent. on call; and there are fewer parties going round in search of borrowers. Money is, however, abundant, though the demand is on the increase. The banks have again increased their loans and discounts, while they have not correspondingly increased their specie, and the higher these soulless corporations carry the amount of their loans and discounts, the sooner will come the sweeping reaction in perhaps a sudden contraction. At present the banks are well fortified with specie, but the shipments have been large and continue large. This week over a million of dollars is to be shipped, last week $2,000,000 was shipped from hence and from Boston, and the week before $2,500,000 was exported. This is at the rate of double that of the California receipts of gold, and as exports other than these of gold are not likely to be heavy till the closing months of the year, a great deal of gold will have to be shipped The specie in bank has reached its highest point for the season; but with such regular and reliable arrivals of gold from California, and the large surplus in bank, the money market is not likely to be seriously affected for a month or two to come. When, however, the produce movements increase in the fall months, and bank country deposits run down, we must expect a somewhat stringent demand for them. Expecting this, however, we can guard against it effectually. From the nettle danger we can easily pluck the flower safety, when we discern the danger in time. At the moment we are in deep water, and can float easily. Loans for short periods are readily offered at 6 per cent., which is a moderate rate, and of itself shows the great abundance of money, and well endorsed mercantile paper is quickly negotiated at 6 to 7 per cent. Single named paper is taken at 7 to 8 per cent. A very large amount of money has been redistributed in the paying of dividends and interests, and liquidation of indebtedness usual at this period has been quick and extensive.

There appears more confidence in the use of money. The state of our relations with Great Britain is more hopeful for a continuance of the blessings of peace. The course of the English Government in refusing to retaliate by dismissing our Minister to London, has deprived politics from affecting the London market.

What is striking every financier at home and abroad just now is the rapid accumulation of specie in London and Paris. One the 14th of June the Bank of England had £12,058,792 sterling in specie, being an increase in a month of £2,300,000, and was daily adding to its hoard, so that at no distant period we may expect to hear of a further reduction in its rate of interest. Gold is arriving in London from Constantinople as well as from Australia and this country. The discount rates of London outside the Bank of England is 4¼ per cent., a half per cent. below the Bank rate; only 3 to 4 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. The English consols had consequently advanced; and as advised by the Baltic, which steamer left Liverpool on the 25th June, the closing price was 94¾ per cent.

Flour and wheat continued to advance in the Liverpool markets, whence France is drawing supplies. We may therefore look to Europe as a steady customer for these articles all through this year. The disastrous inundations in France, and the absence of supplies in the Russian markets, will operate to our benefit. France and England will both come to our shores for necessary supplies. The English harvest and that of the north of Germany is well reported of at present.

The imports of foreign merchandise last week were as follows:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Dry Goods	$2,205,371	$1,316,494	$2,701,919
General Merchandise	1,828,748	1,910,660	2,201,168
Total	$4,034,119	$3,227,154	$4,903,087
Previously	90,496,906	64,569,792	102,552,674
Total since January 1st	$94,531,027	$67,696,946	$107,455,761

There are no movements in the dry goods trade since our last to report. The national holiday has come and gone; and in another week or ten days a little business may be expected. For this due preparations are making. The customs receipts have not been very large since our last publication. Prices of goods in France and England are tending upwards from the facts of assured peace and increasing money supplies, with rising markets of the raw materials of manufacture.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, etc.:

Samuel Baldwin, Brookfield, Conn., failed.

R. H. Curtis, New-York city, assigned.

Daniel L. Simonson, New-York city, sold out by the sheriff.

Cornelius Killeen, New-York city, assigned. Stock $12,000, liabilities $14,000.

Shillinglow & Simonson, Brooklyn, N. Y., not long in business. Failed, it is said badly.

John O. Little, Sing Sing, N. Y., assigned to James McDuffie.

Caldwell & Green, Philadelphia, Pa., failed, offer 50c. secured.

John Labarbe, Washington, N. C., assigned.

John B. Burke & Co., Lavacca, Texas, failed, heavy judgments against them.

John Hurdwell, Lavacca, Texas, assigned to James Plant.

J. B. Taylor, Williamstown, Mich., assigned to W. H. Chapman and George Beaman.

A Dry Goods Jobbing House in this city suspended on the 9th. Particulars not transpired.

The declining rates of interest in London tend to raise the rate of sterling exchange in the market. To-day we observe, sterling sixty day bills are firm at 110 or 109¾, and brokerage and Paris bills at 5–16¼. The tendency is slightly upwards, but is not likely to exceed it much.

The weekly Bank Statement shews the following results as compared with the previous week's return.

	July 7, '55	July 5, '56	June 28, '56.
Loans	$97,852,491	$100,267,588	$107,087,595
Specie	15,981,493	16,829,296	17,069,687
Circulation	7,748,989	8,647,471	8,250,289
Deposits	85,647,340	100,140,420	98,399,345

The net deposits are shown as follows:

Gross Deposits, June 28	$98,399,345
Less Average Clearances	21,589,356
Leaving undrawn	$71,249,989
Gross Deposits, July 5	$100,140,420
Less Average Clearances	27,388,914
Leaving undrawn	$72,754,506
Increase in actual Deposits	$1,404,518

The banks have now reached a point in expansion which is likely to prove the highest of the season. One hundred and nine and one quarter millions is a large amount, even with a basis of seventeen millions specie and seventy-five of deposits.

The following bank dividends will be payable in July:

	Rate.		Rate.
Bank of America	4	Mechanics' Bank	4
Bank of Commerce	4	Metropolitan Bank	4
Bank of New-York	4	North River Bank	4
Chemical Bank	6	People's Bank	4
Continental Bank	4	Phenix Bank	4
East River Bank	3½	Seventh Ward Bank	5
Grocers' Bank	5	Tradesmen's Bank	5
Hanover Bank	3½	Broadway Bank	5
Market Bank	4	N. Y. County Bank	4
Butchers and Drovers	5	Irving Bank	4
Island City Bank	3½	Mercantile Bank	5
Merchants' Exchange	4	Nassau Bank	4
Mechanics & Traders	7	Atlantic B'k, Brooklyn	5

The Irving Bank dividends have been heretofore at the rate of 3½ per cent. semi-annually, the present rate of 4 per cent. is for the first time. In addition to the above dividend of 5 per cent., by the Grocers' Bank, they declare an *extra* dividend of 5 per cent. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, 5 per cent. The East River Bank declare a dividend of 3½ per cent. on their reduced capital. The Bank of the Commonwealth passed their last half year's dividend.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Editor of Southern Baptist, Rev. Prof. Geo. Shepard, Bangor; Editor of Mothers' Magazine, Rev. J. P. Tustin, Charleston, S.C. Editor of Evangelist, Rev. M. Tnacher, Pitcher, N.Y.; Editor of Chronicle, Rev. D. Morris, Cross River; Editor of Olive Branch, Rev. D. T. Wood, Middletown; Editor of Cong. Herald, Rev. H. A. Pratt, Hamden, N.Y.; and as well as many others, endorse the value of "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer," for restoring Grey Hair to its natural color, preventing the fall, and curing baldness and diseases incident to hair and scalp.

Principal depot and saleroom, 355 Broome street, N.Y.

Sold everywhere by Druggists, Fancy Goods and General Merchants. Address all inquiries and wholesale orders to depot. 397M

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and resease hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

W. P. FETRIDGE & Co.,
Franklin Square, New-York.

And for sale by all Druggists. 397-406X

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

I was afflicted with ague and chill fever for several years, and was persuaded to try Perry Davis' Pain Killer—I took part of a bottle, and was perfectly cured; I have not had a chill since beginning with this medicine. My sister being afflicted, applied the same remedy, and found almost immediate relief.

JESSE WILLIAMS, Perrysburgh, Ohio.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected, but it only lately has been known that scrupulous tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, gout, cancer, ulcers and eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Bilious diseases and fevers are caused only by deranged, unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his *Cathartic Pill* especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease. —[Medical Journal.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

A daring attempt was made last night to force the door from R. M. Patrick's N. Y. Defiance Safe, in the branch office of the Grand Prairie Bank, in this place. The rascals made an entrance from the rear of the building by prying the shutter open with an axe. After getting in they drew the safe from the front part of the room to the rear door, and laying a large lot of clothes on the floor (the office is kept in J. B. Smith's clothing store) to deaden the strokes of the hammer and crowbar, they made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to break in the door Both hinges were broken off and two crowbars brought to bear on the door, but the "DEFIANCE" would not yield. The burglars gave it up as a bad job, leaving their tools by the side of the safe. The axe has been recognized as belonging to him, and the crowbar probably belongs to the Railroad Co.

Yours, &c.,

WEST URBANA, May 29, 1856.

We clip the above from the Chicago *Times*, and commend it to the perusal of our mercantile friends as an invaluable testimonial to the burglar-proof construction of Mr. R. M Patrick's Defiance Safes, sold in this city, at his office No. 192 Pearl street. 397*J

NOTICES.

Rev. J. Guernsey having removed his residence from Dubuque, Iowa, to Woodbridge, Conn., desires that his letters and papers may be sent to Westville, Conn., which is his present Post-Office address.

The Rev. Dr. Adamson, a Scottish Missionary from South Africa, will preach in the church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cuyler's) on Union Square, next Sabbath evening, a discourse on the conditions, relations and prospects of the native tribes of Southern Africa, and on the claims which the free colored population of this country has to the sympathies of the churches.

The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, will be held on Thursday, the 17th of July, one week earlier than heretofore. The address before the Society of Christian Research will be delivered, Sunday evening, the 13th, by Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston. Monday evening, Prize Ordination. Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. O. E. Daggett, of Canandaigua, will address the Alumni. Poet, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., of New-York, will address the graduating Law Class, Wednesday morning. Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, will deliver an address at the inauguration of the Observatory. Wednesday, P.M., a Poem before the Literary Societies will be read by W. H. C. Hosmer, of Avon, and an oration probably by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Wednesday evening.

Married.

DRYSDALE—MERCER.—In this city, by the Rev. John Brash, at his residence 60 West 12th street, Mr. Wm. Drysdale, of Rock Co., Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Mercer, from Dollar, Scotland, who arrived here on the preceding day by the steamship "Edinburgh."

HARDING—TERRY.—At Plymouth, Conn., June 25th, by Rev. J. P. Warren, Mr. Charles Harding, late of Union Theological Seminary, New-York, to Miss Julia M. Terry, of Plymouth, Conn.

Died.

PATTULLO—At Torquay, Devonshire, England, on the 7th of June, after a long illness which he bore with patience and Christian resignation, Silvester Pattullo, a native of Scotland, and for several years resident in this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Every Reader of The Independent, desirous of profitable employment during the summer months, will do well to peruse the advertisement of Mr. Sears, and send for a specimen copy of his Quarto Pictorial Family Bible. 397J

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The Editor of the *International Journal* says:

"Of all the specifics offered for the cure of Lung complaints, we have the greatest faith in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Free from those narcotic ingredients which enter so largely into the composition of some other patent medicines, it acts without injury to the nervous system. We speak of this valuable medicine from personal knowledge of its effects. Scarcely two years have elapsed since a member of our family was raised from the very brink of the grave through its use; and in several subsequent cases where it has been administered in our household, it has never once failed of the desired effect. We cheerfully commend it to our friends in the British Provinces and the rest of mankind, as a certain remedy for indipient diseases of the lungs."

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. 397

Round Hill Hydropathic Water Cure.—Dr. H. HALSTED, well known to the readers of *The Independent*, Proprietor, Northampton, Mass. 395-407

Important to Builders, Farmers and others. The undersigned have invented a *Cement for Fire-Proofing*, which for cheapness, durability, simplicity and convenience of application, excels everything that has ever been thought of heretofore. It is much cheaper even than shingles, more durable than tin or slate, and a better protection from fire than any other cement ever invented. As a substitute for shingles, even upon frame buildings, a large percentage of expense may be saved. It is entirely composed of material within the convenient reach of every person in any part of the country, and can be made and applied by the most ordinary capacity of a common laborer. Wherever it has been used it has given the most perfect satisfaction. Old roofs are replaced by this cement at a trifling expense. We have repeatedly declined the offers of large sums for the exclusive right to different States, as we do not wish to monopolize or allow others to monopolize so important an invention, but prefer to diffuse the knowledge and benefit thereof into every locality, doubting not that we shall thereby save many communities from disastrous conflagrations. Village, town and individual rights, with explicit directions for making and applying the cement, will be forwarded by mail on the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. Shop rights in cities for the same price. Address KING & VANDERBILT, Box No. 40, Brooklyn, N.Y. 397-399*J

Edward G. Tileston & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Federal Street.....Boston.
54 Broadway.....New-York.
80 Chestnut Street.....Philadelphia.
E. G. TILESTON. [367tf] J. HOWARD, Jr.

HALF-A-YEAR—HALF-A-DOLLAR.
A....CHANCE....FOR....TRIAL.

The Publisher, desirous of having as many persons as possible get *acquainted* with what he believes to be the REAL merits of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, respectfully solicits six months' subscription, beginning with July 1st and ending with the 15th volume in December. The July Number (now ready) is alone worth 50 cents. It contains some FIFTY first-rate articles on soil culture, out-door and in-door life, including "work for the month," calendar of operations in FIELD, GARDEN, &c., a considerable variety of valuable information about Western and South-western farming and land speculation; most excellent hint on manures, crops to be cultivated THIS month, &c., &c. It is a profitable number for everybody.

N.B.—New subscribers, beginning with July 1st, will be furnished with the May and June Numbers *gratis* when they desire them.

It should be understood by all that the AGRICULTURIST is the LARGEST, the CHEAPEST, the MOST PRACTICAL and the MOST RELIABLE journal devoted to SOIL CULTURE now published in the world.

TERMS BY MAIL ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

Col. Fremont.—The Photograph of Colonel Fremont, taken by Root, is pronounced by his family and most intimate friends to be the best likeness and the finest Picture of him ever made. Hundreds have praised it, and a large number of copies have been ordered. It may be seen at Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, where may be seen pictures of Wm. L. Dayton and Millard Fillmore. 397X

Tuttle's Fancy Bazaar.—If you wish to be pleased and astonished at rare and beautiful specimens of workmanship, taste, and skill, visit Tuttle's great FANCY STORE, 345 Broadway. His store is a perfect World's Fair within itself, and is decidedly the largest, most beautiful and curious collection of Rich Fancy Goods ever displayed in this country, comprising every article of this kind of goods ever manufactured in any part of the world. It is impossible to conceive how comfort, luxury, or a refined taste can demand anything not to be found at Tuttle's. 346-47-H

Lyon's Kathairon is beyond all question the most popular toilet article ever prepared. Its sale is now nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. It restores the hair after it has fallen out, preserves and beautifies it, giving to it a beautiful gloss, and rendering it smooth and soft, and effectually removes all Dandruff and other impurities, keeping the hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfume renders it the pleasantest article for the Toilet ever made.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

HEATH, WYKOFF & Co., Proprietors,
Manufacturers also of fine extracts for Handkerchiefs, Colognes, Pommades, and Perfumery in general.
No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York. 370-421

Steam-Refined Candy.—RIDLEY & Co., corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets, opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail STEAM-REFINED CANDY and SUGAR PLUMS of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at shortest notice.

The undersigned have discontinued the manufacture of Candy, which will in future be carried on by RIDLEY & Co., as above. The parties composing the new firm have all been employed in this branch of our establishment from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, believing that they will continue to manufacture Candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.

New-York, May 31, 1856. R. & A. A. STEARNS.
394-397*J

Wanted, No. 5 of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, for which 25 cents will be paid. Address J. W. WILDEY, Independent Office. Jit.

Delight's Spanish Lustral will make Hair grow on bald heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 19th century. For a toilet article it is superior. 170,000 bottles sold the last ten months in New-England. Prepared from a recipe brought from Andalusia, Spain, by J. C. WARLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, and F. C. Wells & Co. 370-439

Kellogg's Spring and Summer Styles of Gents', Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps. The ladies of New-York and elsewhere are invited to examine the large and beautiful variety of Children's Straws and Leghorns. They are unsurpassed by any in this city. 128 Canal-st. 385tfQ

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The new rooms of this Association, No 83 WAVERLY PLACE, adjoining the New-York University, are now open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Young men generally, and all friends of the Association, are invited to call. 393-397 A. JUDSON WITHERTON, Rec. Sec.

Knapp's Spring and Summer Beverage.—Every person can now make this delightful and healthy Beverage by using Knapp's Concentrated Extract of Roots. A 25 cent bottle will make 10 gallons. A more healthy and pleasant Beverage is not known. General depot, No. 263 Hudson street. 395-397X

Physical Suffering saved to a great extent provided that Dyer's Healing Embrocation be used in the treatment of rheumatism, cuts, wounds, burns, bruises, scalds, &c., &c. Bear this in mind, and don't be without this remedy any longer. For sale by A. H. FIELD, Sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

New Decorations and Paper Hangings for 1856.—PAPER and HARDWARE, No. 289 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders intrusted to them. 385-397

Summer Stock.—OUR LARGE and ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, comprising many SPECIALITIES and STYLES to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of Summer Goods we have ever got up at very moderate but fixed prices. The business of the house embraces the entire range of the men's and boy's clothing trade, in the wholesale, retail and custom departments, and the aim is to be perfect in each. Our ready-made goods are warranted equal in style, durability and workmanship to the best ordered work of our own or any other merchant tailoring establishment.

384-391X D. DEVLIN & Co., 259 and 269 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N.Y.

Raven, Bacon & Co., Successors to Bacon & Raven, Piano Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms 185 Grand-st., near Broadway. Where a full assortment of Instruments exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect. 383-391-cow-c

Holloway's Ointment.—The Dry Eruptions so annoying to many aged persons, as well as boils, ringworm, scald head, fever sores, bruises, and all external inflammation whether the result of accident or of disease, heal rapidly under the application of this Ointment. Sold at the manufactories No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 240

WHAT THE MOON SEES.

[Read at the Anniversary of the Heights Female Seminary, Brooklyn, June 26, 1856.]

ONE evening I watched as the Moon o'er the hill-top,
Triumphant arose as bright queen of the night,
While eager she greeted the clear falling dewdrop,
And brushed the dark clouds from her visage so bright;
As onward, still onward, she mounted, expectant,
Her star-lighted path in the ether so clear,
Half coyly she glanced on the smooth-flowing streamlet,
Amazed at her image so beautiful there.

I saw as I gazed on her good-natured visage,
A twinkle of fun in her mischievous eye,
That led me to hope, should I venture a question,
Perhaps she'd indulgently deign to reply.
And soon on the breeze of the summer were borne me,
These silvery accents so sweet and so clear;
"Why, some of my secrets I gladly will tell thee,
So, prithee, be quiet, and lend me thine ear.

"I know all the haunts of the blithe little fairies:
For, many a time in the warm summer night,
When silence reigns over the grove and the fountain,
They've danced on the sward 'neath my own silver light;
And merry their antics as, backward and forward,
With light-tripping footsteps they played on the green,
Or, careless reclined on the wood mosses, listened
To notes of the Katy-did heard but unseen."

"I've peeped through the casement of yon falling cottage,
The dwelling of poverty—sickness—despair,
And watched with the mother the couch of the dying,
And echoed the tones of her agonized prayer;
Then onward I've passed to the gay-lighted mansion,
And noted the groups that with spirits so light,
All decked with rare jewels, ne'er dreaming of sorrow,
Chased joyously on the gay hours of the night."

"And when from the clouds the thick flakes are descending,
To cover the earth with a vail of pure snow,
I think of the fun on the sleigh-rides depending,
And list to the bells as they merrily go;
And many the secrets of gay little misses,
Which none but their intimate friends *ever* know,
Perhaps I could tell, plus some very sweet kisses,
Exchanged at the door with their favorite beau.

"I've looked on the field red with carnage and bloodshed,
And bent o'er the cold, stiffened forms of the slain,
I've heard the faint cry of the dying and wounded,
As alone and unheeded they writhed in their pain.
And this call ye honor, this glory, this power?
For this the green laurels of victory twine?
Ah! rather a tribute of hearts bruised and broken,
We'll lay, cruel war, at thy merciless shrine.

"And down at the rude shattered hut of the miser,
I glanced on a winter's eve brilliant but cold,
And watched how from many a sly nook and corner,
He brought forth the bags of his long-hoarded gold.
And tight with his long skinny fingers he clutched them,
And piled on the table his trophies so bright,
Then, crouched o'er the embers so fitfully burning,
He dozed o'er his treasures the long weary night.

"And, thus as he bent o'er the smouldering ashes,
I peeped through a crack in the rickety door,
And painted a dollar so smooth and so shining,
On one of the boards of the worm-eaten floor.
Full quickly he spied, but in vain tried to grasp it,
For futile his efforts the prize to obtain,
And merry I laughed as I shouted the proverb,
'You'll get but your labor, old man, for your pain.'

"And many more wonders I gladly would tell thee,
But swiftly the night hours are passing away,
And soon my long watch o'er the earth will be ended,
Before the bright rain of my fair sister Day."
And e'en as she spoke, there was heard in the silence,
The knell of the old oaken clock by the door,
As slow with its iron tongue, never grown weary,
It heavily chimed forth the tocsin of four.

And quick I awoke, for the sun was just gilding
The rose-tinted clouds with its glorious beams,
And swift I essayed with my pencil and paper,
To note down the facts of my beautiful dream.
How well I've succeeded in this feeble effort,
I leave to the wisdom of others to tell;
But begging one word of approval from critics,
I'll join with my *school*-mates in singing *farewell*.

BROOKLYN-HEIGHTS SEMINARY, June, 1856.

Family Reading.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

[*Written by one of the recent Graduates of the Heights Female Seminary, Brooklyn.*]

FORTY years ago, in a pleasant country home, down by the low banks of the Tweed, there lived a gentleman of opulence and leisure, extensively celebrated along the border for his cultivated intellect and liberal hospitality. One could never find him too busy to entertain his friends, or too preoccupied to join heartily in whatever amusement might be proposed; and thus, in social pleasures and kindly sympathies, his life sped calmly on.

At the same time, in the neighboring city of Edinburgh, a most pleasing mystery was exciting the conjectures of the reading public. At marvellously short intervals, a feast of literature was proffered for their entertainment, so unprecedented in its richness and copious variety, that criticism was disarmed by surprise and admiration, and the question of most interest was concerning the name of this fascinating but unknown writer.

For a long time the search was vain, but genius with its pure and steady scintillations must eventually discover its own abode, and so, from that cheerful home down by the brae-side, the modest author gleamed forth upon the world. It was not strange, perhaps, that he should shun the notoriety of a novel-writer, for at that time there was but little in the reputation of such a character to induce one to covet it.

Mackenzie and Dr. Moore and Miss Burney had passed away, but even they, in the zenith of their power, had not extended the beneficial influences of the novel. They were now succeeded by a host of scribblers, who deemed fashion and aristocracy only fit subjects for their pens, and discoursed about my lord and lady in an affected style, in which a constant effort to refine upon nature wearied the patience. When, therefore, in the midst of these, Scott appeared, it was as if one welcomed the genial, living freshness of nature after languishing in an atmosphere of perfumes. The bracing air of his native hills seems to breathe throughout his writings, purifying them from the miasma of fashionable life, the mannerisms of the fashionable novel, and surrounding them with a healthful influence, that must commend them to all seekers of mental recreation, and refute the frequent censures against all novels and their authors.

From this untrammeled exercise of the imagination, arose that rich versatility of Scott's characters. He was not controlled, as were lesser minds, by one, single, undeviating model, but transcribed great Nature in her endless phases of form and expression. This character-sketching seems to have been a most cherished employment with him. Like an enthusiastic artist, always carrying about sketch-book and pencil, seizing at every opportune moment some delicate line of feature, or some rare hue in a fleeting cloud, and afterwards combining all into a harmonious, beautiful picture—so was Scott. All around him, every day, he found abundant material, and by hints thus suggested the unfinished sketch was touched with artist-like pleasure by his glowing, life-like conceptions, until a living creation stood forth upon the canvas, winning all our sympathies. We cannot forget them, those dear, familiar friends, that Scott has given to us—good, simple Domine Sampson, and noble Jeanie Deans, and the host of others with whom are connected memories of so many happy hours. They were the intimate companions of Scott's solitude, and he has imbued them with his own genial emotions, so that in our thoughts they are identified with him.

Scott strove to immortalize the past. He loved and cherished every relic of that sturdy old Scottish era, when lord and vassal held each his place, when danger and conquest were a man's daily life, and love his potent talisman. His imaginative temperament found no sympathy in the busy whirl and jarring realities of present life, and his heart turned back spontaneously to more congenial scenes. Time had softened the coarse outlines, had harmonized the lights and shadows of by-gone days, and it doubtless seemed to Scott as if all the poetry and beauty of life were passing away with the old traditions. Lovingly, his graphic genius lingers around the fading scene, and invests the rude simplicity with a graceful romance that makes one long again for the days of tilt and tournament of knightly gallantry. Indeed, so thoroughly was Scott imbued with the chivalrous sentiments of a previous age, that one imagines their influence can be detected, even in the matter of his politics. The beautiful Mary Stuart claimed his sympathies. He confessed he did not altogether approve her conduct, and yet to disregard misfortune and female loveliness was contrary to his code of honor. So, like a gallant chevalier, he blindfolded his judgment, while he yielded to a woman's fascinations, and pitied a woman's trials.

There is one delightful peculiarity of Scott's writings, always essential to a successful fictionist, but usually carried to excess. It is that undefined, irresistible belief in certain weird influences in nature, which modern philosophy has demonstrated as absurd, but still the fascinating creed lingers around credulous humanity. His childish curiosity had been fed upon legends derived from a wild northern mythology, and his fervent imagination, awed and captivated by the strange recital, was indelibly impressed. When a man, he still continued to cherish those dear delusions, because, deprived of them, half the beauty he saw in the world would be annihilated, and the pleasant memories of his childhood ruthlessly destroyed.

This is an element in which the genius of Scott and Shakspeare coincide, but which differs totally in both, from the material hobgoblinism with which Mrs. Radcliffe frightens nervous people, and the noisy rappings of our enlightened nineteenth century. In employing supernatural influence, a correct taste does not conjure up pale, gliding ghosts, arrayed in white sheets. The invisible forms must be delicately handled, for their subtle beauty is gone, if one strives to embody them in gross corporeal forms.

In the latter part of life, Scott lamented that the highest aim of his writings had been to amuse. This may have been the complaint of a sensitive and depressed mind, critically reviewing its own motives. Posterity, however, has awarded him justice by deciding that to amuse is no unworthy aim, and in no way inconsistent with the purest morality. Men will not always be instructed by profound disquisitions; and he who wins to high aims and generous feelings, by means of fiction, stands on the same platform with the professed moralist. Beauty, anywhere, if looked at aright, is morality, and if beauty ever dwelt in any heart, or was ever reflected in any writings, it dwelt in Walter Scott's heart, and is embodied imperishably in Walter Scott's writings.

Brooklyn Heights Seminary, June, 1856.

GOD'S INFINITE HOLINESS, JUSTICE, AND POWER, WILL BE FULLY EXERCISED AGAINST THE SINNER IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

THE idea of infinite justice is necessarily included in that of infinite holiness. But God's justice is not fully revealed in his dealings with man in this world, and the reason is evident. This is a state of probation, not of rewards and punishments; a dispensation of mercy, not of retributive justice. There have been instances, even in this dispensation of mercy, of human beings who have filled up the measure of their iniquities. The arm of justice has not only been uplifted, but has actually fallen upon the transgressor. The Most Mighty has girded his sword upon his thigh. Look into the bowels of the earth, and behold the proof of that mighty deluge which inundated it, and swept off its inhabitants! Go seek for Sodom and the cities of the Plain! Inquire after the Jews, their temple, their city and their nation. All, all have fallen by the stroke of justice. From what the human race has already witnessed, and from what God expressly declares himself to be, we may gain some idea of that infinite justice which he will exhibit at the final judgment.

The character of the sinner is precisely the reverse of the character of God, and hence the fearfulness of coming to the judgment. The sinner has manifested his injustice in his dealings with his God and with his fellow-men. Notwithstanding all the morality of which men boast, no unconverted man loves the Lord his God with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his mind, and his neighbor as himself. We have actually robbed God of the gratitude, the obedience, and the love which he rightly demands; and if we have not robbed our neighbor of his property, his character, and his reputation, we have robbed him of the affection which God commands us to give him; and if these sins are unrepented of and unforgiven, they will lie at our door for ever. Such, then, is the character of every sinner, and such the character of the God with whom he has to do. What then will be the feelings of the sinner with all his sins upon him, when he shall stand before the Judge of quick and dead. What convulsive shuddering shall seize him as he reads in living characters, "*Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne!*" What anguish will rend his soul as memory shall recall the sins of a whole life, and set them before him in all the vividness of present reality! Or could memory fail in discharging her duty, a prompter, an awful prompter, is at hand; for there lies the book of God's remembrance, and on its imperishable leaves are recorded the deeds he has done in his body; and for every idle word which he has spoken he must give an account. O, how shall every sensibility of his soul be increased when, in the blazing light of eternity, he shall see more clearly than he ever before had done, the true nature of right and wrong, the exceeding sinfulness of sin, the paltry price for which he sold his soul, and the infinite majesty of the righteous God whom he has offended. How shall he tremble when the sentence of justice shall be pronounced; a sentence which must be comprehensive enough to embrace a punishment for every sin, and severe enough to vindicate the claims of a holy law, and the dignity of an impartial lawgiver; a sentence which however comprehensive and severe it may be, the sinner will feel, does not, cannot exceed the demerit of his crimes! And what excuse has he to offer? None. What plea of extenuation can he make? None. His mouth is stopped, and he is guilty before God; for "God is justified when he speaketh, and clear when he judgeth."

And what are the feelings of the Judge as he beholds the sinner at his bar? He gave him a holy law, but this the sinner would not obey. He offered him pardon through the blood of atonement, on condition of repentance and faith, but this he would not accept. He wooed him with pity and love, but he turned away with contempt! He placed beacon-lights along the path to warn him of his danger, but these he would not regard. The sinner *was bent on death*. Can God then look upon him with complacency, with compassion, and with love? No, his justice forbids it, and he swears in his wrath he shall not enter into his rest. "Because I have called, and ye refused, I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh." "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

J. W. LANPHIERD.

Genesee, (Mich.,) March, 1856.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRAISE, REST, LOVE.

WILBERFORCE, when dying, was asked what he thought to be the employment of the redeemed in heaven? He, in conformity with the tenor of his works and words through life, replied, "*Praising the Creator!*"

Robert Hall, who, having long lived with painful infirmity of body, was weary of life, was asked a like question, and replied, "*Rest, rest, rest!*"

Another says it must be in the exercise of *love*, and he judges from the *perfect love* which filled his heart when first he became a regenerate soul, and before renewed contact with the world and the attacks of the arch enemy had again brought upon him the damaging influence of sin and sinful thoughts.

All are right. Doubtless the redeemed in heaven are constantly employed in *praising* the Being who saved and gave eternal joy to otherwise lost and wretched souls. So, too, when they put off this toilsome mortal existence must they enter upon a state of *rest*, a blessed rest in the regions of Peace. And if a soul is saved from the doom of sin, and that leads to *praise*, and if we are at *rest*, after a weary and painful pilgrimage on earth, will we not *love*, and, too, love continually and with the whole soul?

All these forms are but different expressions of one sentiment which lies in the soul of every regenerate creature; and when the soul reaches heaven that sentiment will have its expression in each form with a fullness and power transcending human conception. In unceasing praise, and rest, and love, in the presence of God and the Lamb will we exist, if on earth we give our hearts to Christ and are his faithful followers.

Praise, rest, love, in unlimited eternal measure, in Omnipotent presence! Blessed consummation—worth living for, worth working for, worth dying for.

F. C.

Agricultural.

HARVEST REPORTS.

It is the practice of this journal to publish, during the summer and autumn of every year, authentic and reliable reports of the harvests throughout the country. We invite our readers in different sections of the country, and particularly our subscribers, in remitting letters of business to our office, to communicate to us, in brief, the condition of the crops, prices of articles, and whatever relates to the general interests and progress of agriculture in their vicinity, to be published for the information of all who may be thereby interested.

MAINE.—Early potatoes, full grown, raised in the vicinity, have appeared in Bangor. The blueberry bushes on the plains of Brunswick, are said to be loaded with blossoms, promising splendid crops of fruit.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—A correspondent in Moultonborough, June 30th, says: "The grass crop is excellent in all this part of the State. Corn, though backward, looks well; and so does grain. There is a prospect of an abundant harvest."

A subscriber in Amherst writes: "The crops in this vicinity are very promising. The grass in Hillsboro' county is very heavy. The clover fields were never more beautiful. Corn is of a fine color. Potatoes are well started. Up to this date, July 1st, the vegetation has not been checked in the least, by the lack of rain or unfavorable weather. The growth of the forest trees is unusually vigorous, if I except the pines, which in certain localities were injured by the *severity*, or some other peculiarity of the winter."

VERMONT, Northfield.—"The present appearances of English grain and grass now indicate an abundant crop. The weather has thus far been too cold for the rapid growth of Indian corn, which is quite backward. Pasturage is very good, which may be attributed to the regular showers with which we have been favored. The products of Vermont dairies will be uncommon large the present season."

NEW-YORK, Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.—"The spring was late, cool and dry. Corn is backward, and does not generally stand well. Many farmers planted a second time. The partial failure of the first planting was ascribed more to the dry weather immediately following the planting season than to defective seed. We had a snow storm May 29, when the mercury sank to the freezing point at mid-day! On plank roads a cutter would slip along fairly, and the jingling bells had a novel and rather unpleasant sound. It has been warmer since, and we have had plentiful rains, and the effect is favorable upon grass and all spring cereal grain. Winter wheat stands thin on the ground and is not promising, but as a whole farmers have no reason to apprehend that the earth will not yield her accustomed increase.

H. B. P."

CONNECTICUT.—In Woodstock, "the crops generally look well. The season is perhaps two weeks later than usual. Grass will be very heavy. Rye and Oats look well. Corn backward but fair. Weather now promising. Fine rain the past week."

A correspondent in the Western part of Fairfield County says: "Grass and potatoes are forward and fine; seldom better. Other things are backward. Corn and winter grain looking well, though not forward. Apples fairer than usual. The peach trees were almost killed by the severe winter. My Isabella grape vines, I thought, were destroyed by the same cause, and I removed part of them, but let others stand which seemed equally dead. The latter, though late, are doing well. The same, I think, is true of the neighbors' vines."

Salisbury.—"Corn somewhat backward with us, owing in a measure to the fact that much of the seed failed to germinate at first planting, and had to be planted over. Everything else, however, betokens a bountiful harvest. Prices are as follows: Corn, 65c.; Oats, 35a40c.; Potatoes, 31c.; Butter, 15a18c. Only a twelvemonth ago all these figures except for butter were double.

W. J. P."

IOWA, Farmington.—"With us it is very dry, and unless we have rain immediately grass will be very light, as also oats and wheat, except spring wheat, which will stand it a little longer. 'Tis hard on the corn, but that may not be so bad, as the spring has been backward, and of course is later. Present prospects are for a dry season, and of course light crops."

OHIO.—Windsor, Ashtabula Co.: "Our present prospects for the harvest are very favorable. Throughout the state the wheat crop is unusually promising. The great body of snow that covered the ground all winter afforded a fine protection for this crop, which is so frequently winter-killed. If the insect so destructive to this grain does not begin its ravages, you may look for a great supply of good wheat from Ohio. The spring was very late and corn is backward, but there is time yet to mature a good crop. Grass is heavy. Pastures are good, and the products of the dairy will be larger this year than ever before. In some parts of the State the fruit was all killed by the heavy frost May 31st.

A. A. W."

Another correspondent writes: "In passing through Northern Ohio and Indiana, I noticed the crops all looking finely. In Northern Indiana, especially about La Porte, I think both corn and wheat are more forward and better than when I passed over the same road a few days later last year.

S. P. C."

DELAWARE.—In general, the agricultural prospects are very fair. The pastures and meadows never looked finer, at the same date, than now. The hay crop will be very heavy, and the pasturage gives every promise of being abundant through the season. Corn has been badly damaged by the heavy rains, and by carelessness in securing good seed. But many fields we observed, though late, are coming on finely, influenced powerfully by the warmth and showers of last week. Of oats, as usual in Delaware, plenty are sown, and they are coming on finely. The effects of the long, dreary winter are very visible on the orchards, and on the fruit trees generally—many trees are dying.

MICHIGAN.—A correspondent in Ypsilanti says: "Powerful rains have lately almost inundated this part of the state. It is exceedingly difficult to hoe the corn. The grass is growing finely.

H. L. H."

Lodi, Washtenaw Co.: "The crops in this section are generally quite promising. Since the opening of spring the weather has been unusually favorable, neither too wet or too dry. In passing through several towns lately I was agreeably surprised at the fine appearance of the wheatfields. There is now every prospect that there will be a full average yield the coming harvest. Spring crops all promise well. It was becoming somewhat dry, but we have just been visited with heavy and extensive showers.

J. P."

Kalamazoo, June 26th: "This morning we have had a copious shower, and the grateful earth is still drinking in the falling drops. Prayers for rain had gone up from the field, from the family altar, and from the pulpit. Grass was beginning to dry up, and wheat to ripen prematurely. Corn looks more unpromising than last year at this time; but little could be found this spring which would grow, and most farmers had to replant once or more. The 'fly' which has injured the wheat crop in this vicinity the last two years is working in the white wheat this year, and must injure it seriously. The Mediterranean, of which there was much sown in this section last fall, is not affected by it. Farmers here are getting in their clover hay. Notwithstanding the drought, a more than average crop will be cut.

F. S."

Selections.

MISSIONARY PRIVATIONS.

THE example of what the sainted Comstock endured has no parallel in home privations to promote missions. He began his missionary career by the voluntary surrender of all worldly gains and emoluments, living, laboring, suffering, dying, for a bare subsistence—while Deacon Lincoln, we were told by Dr. Wayland, barely put his property at hazard without losing a cent of principal or interest. How could he lose with the whole Baptist denomination in America to back his notes? Besides the loss of country and all the hopes of worldly gains by the first blow, Comstock, whose case is a sample of what every missionary parent has to endure, had not been long out before the agony of parting from his children came. After they had embarked, and he had pressed upon their lips the last fond kiss, he made his way on a plank from the ship to the shore, all pale with parental emotion, but still forgetting himself he cried out: "Six men for Arracan! Six men for Arracan!" This was the message which he sent with his children to America.

Inscrutable Providence! Instead of six more laborers for his chosen field, his wife, two children left to him on heathen ground, and finally himself, were all laid in the silent grave within a few short months. "Just after the death of my dear Sarah," his wife, he says, "my darling Robert breathed his last. He was sick but three days. He was a remarkably intelligent and amiable boy, and was a great deal of society to me after the death of his mother. Then, eighteen days after this second pang, a third was added, in the death of my sweet babe, who has gone to join his mother and brother in heaven. How I felt, as I watched the dying struggles of those dear ones, prepared their bodies for the grave, and conducted their burial, you cannot fully conceive. Nor can you imagine the feelings which thoughts of them sometimes excite in my lonely heart."

Now bereft of all his family—three dead, and two in America—what should await, but his own speedy conflict with the King of Terrors? No voice of love falls upon his ear, to relieve the paroxysms of his disease, or assuage his poignant sorrow. What were his feelings at this moment? Let us imagine them. Here he lies, in the last stages of Asiatic cholera, his mind occasionally wandering, then again lucid. He looks upon his hands, and the blue blood settled under the nails presages his doom. "This, then, is death," he exclaims. "Oh my wife, my sweet babes, I come, I come, to join you." Here all the recollections of his living children rush upon him, and a gush of parenal tenderness suffuses his eyes with the cool tears of death. His mind wanders through the intensity of his emotions, when he fancies himself in the nursery of his childhood, with his father and mother hovering over his lonely couch. "Dear mother, I am sick; my heart aches! Do hold my head; sit under it! Oh, mother, dear mother! you used to soothe me once! will you not now pity your suffering son?"—*N. Y. Chron.*

TEMPTATIONS.

CONVERSION to God is not without a struggle; nay, not without many struggles. He who turns his back upon sin and selfishness; he who strives to resist temptations, temptations which come upon him like an armed man, must *fight* for the victory. If it were only one grand struggle, which when ended, the fight was over and the victory accomplished, then there would be far more Christians in the world, and far better Christians. But the fact is when the great struggle of conversion is over, the difficulties just begun; temptations then are like the continual dripping of water. We resist one, which is no sooner resisted, than behold another is seeking admittance. We prepare ourselves for one, which we shall certainly by God's help overcome; when lo! one that we did not expect comes and we yield. And thus it is, not for once or twice; nor for a month or year: but every day we are tempted, and every day we must resist. The little temptations, we very much fear, are the worst. Temptations to impatience, to forgetfulness, to anger, to vanity, to pride; and that too by the most trifling matters in the world. And we yield to these little things. And then we become discouraged and think there is no necessity for striving. "It is of no use. We try every day to resist the quick word, the impatient feeling, the angry thought, but we fail." But shall we allow the devil to tempt us to give up? This were then, not a little, but a great temptation; yea! a mighty temptation. It is no less a thing than *yielding* to him. And he who commences by yielding one thing to Satan, the traitor who commences by yielding up the outposts to the enemy, will end by giving up the citadel itself. No! we must remember the terms of our enlistment on Christ's side. "To continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto our life's end," were the words in which our enlistment was effected. Are we going to stand up to this; or prove cowards and traitors, and yield? We must expect temptations; they will come to us every day we live. There will not be one single day, in which we shall be able to say, this day I have not been tempted to do anything wrong, or leave undone anything right. Our temptations may be very different. One is tempted to one thing, another to another. The young to giddiness and thoughtlessness. The old to covetousness and hardness. The middle-aged to worldliness and ambition. Temptations differ, but they are always *gilded*. They seldom alarm. The devil is wary as well as active. Resist him and his temptations. Pray God's forgiveness for past yielding. Strive to overcome in future. But do your best, and still you will yield sometimes. Therefore be humble and prayerful. God will help us; this we know. In Christ's power and faithfulness lies our strength. In this we will put our trust.—*Southern Churchman.*

HONOR IN CHRISTIANS.

YOUR article last week on "An Immortal Gospel," is suggestive. Said a legal gentleman to us, recently, in conversation, "How is it that church members are not as honorable and punctual in business as other men? We attempted to question the truth of the implication. "But," he continued, "this will hardly do." I asked a gentleman in extensive business, the other day, himself a member of a Christian church, 'What class of men, Mr.——, have you found to be most honorable and punctual in fulfilling their business engagements?' 'Sir,' he replied, 'I am sorry to say it, but it has been those who have made no public profession of religion!'"

Here is expressed a conviction which is very common, that the professed disciples of Christ do not, as business men, manifest so delicate a sense of honor and so nice a regard to punctuality in their engagements as are expected of them. Without expressing any opinion as to the truthfulness of this conviction, we may offer a few thoughts suggested by the above conversation.

The first is a query whether our religious teachers and the prominent members of our churches have not, in their zeal to defend the doctrine of salvation by grace, neglected to insist sufficiently upon the importance of exhibiting a high morality in all the transactions of life. Ought there not to be seen in every one who takes upon himself the obligations of a disciple of Christ the purest morality and the most delicate and correct sense of honor?

Again, have not some confounded conformity to the world and urbanity of refinement in social life? Must a Christian be rustic that he may not be conformed to the world? Must he neglect the observance of the principles of just honor that he may not be worldly-minded?

We recommend to all who love the Saviour, whether it is not worthy their attention to be scrupulously honorable and punctual in business; whether by so doing they may not show to all the excellence of the Gospel, and recommend it as promoting man's highest good here, and his everlasting blessedness hereafter.—*Watch. & Reflector.*

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS.

NOTHING, in the decline of earlier republics, is more obvious to an observing student, than the quiet advance of their decay. Just as difficult as it is to detect the grass in the act of growing at any one moment, was it to say, at any one year, *here* is the intrusion of Absolutism upon Freedom. But by stealthy, unreceding incursions, Power gained upon Right, and the republican found himself the serf of an emperor. To every discerning and dispassionate student, the change in the character of our leading statesmen seems most ominous. The demagogue is but a parasite intensified and expanded. The descent from a George Washington to a Benedict Arnold is not deeper than from the integrity and culture of some of our earlier worthies, to the unscrupulous perfidy of some in later times who have desired to clutch the helm of the Union. Now, such men could not ask of the churches of Christ much more effectual aid and connivance than that those churches should inculcate quiet and repose, first and last and evermore. If we remember aright, the sagacious and remorseless Richelieu, who broke down the power of the local parliaments and of the nobles to build up the throne of France into an uncontrolled despotism, is said, once, when speaking of his policy, and in allusion to the red sacerdotal trappings of his Cardinalate, to have remarked: "I make a sudden bound, seize upon my prey, and then cover all up in my great scarlet mantle." Promptitude, Violence, and then Religion—the three words told all. Far be it from us to impute to our Christian brethren at the South any sympathy with such principled unscrupulousness, in making religious quiet the final cement of violent innovation. We allude to it, but as an illustration of the danger of giving to devotion an untimely and disproportionate regard, by making it, as Joshua unwittingly made it, a substitute for practical duty.

With them we go most heartily, in urging upon all who know the worth and might of prayer, the constant plying of that most quiet but potent of all human levers. But let it not intermit our manful, earnest, resolute and persistent demand, as men of the North, that Freedom have all her old and time-honored guards; and that the Union be not called to become inoculator of the entire Continent with Slavery. If a friend have swallowed heedlessly some deadly narcotic, we should receive gladly an admonition to prayer in his behalf. And we would pray earnestly for skill and energy and success in using the means of his recovery, as well as for God's blessing on the patient and his attendants. But we dare not leave all to prayer—smoothing devoutly the pillow, and composing decorously the slumberer's limbs, and writing over the chamber-door a warning against noisy intruders, and the holy text: "So He giveth His beloved sleep." By no means. With a devout promptitude we must ply the stomach-pump, and walk the reluctant dozing sufferer, with a prayerful persistency. We must promenade him out of his rest into his life. The Puritans of England prayed; and the Revolutionary Fathers of our own land prayed, in their councils called treasonable, and by camp-fires that might have lighted them to the scaffold.

If we would reclaim our land from the demagogues and brawlers, who have always formed the advance guard of the despot, let us lift up to the God of Righteousness clean hands and diligent. Let us pray to know the Right, and to do and defend it, seeking Peace on that as the only abiding basis.—*N. Y. Examiner, July 3.*

SPIRIT OF DESPONDENCY.

UNBELIEF.

WE have found this desponding spirit generally wandering within a narrow field. Men of a downcast tendency of mind are disposed to think only of the immediate past, and to compare the present disadvantageously with that. We are not disposed to travel within the narrower circle. Let the amazing attainments of the Gospel in the present century be considered. What wonderful results have been secured and demonstrated within this period. Look at the fifty millions of copies of sacred Scriptures, in one hundred and fifty languages of men, which have been placed in their hands by the Bible societies of this century. Look at the universal and most successful engagement of all the churches in the great missionary work, uniting to propagate the Gospel throughout the habitations of the human race. Look at the wonderful openings of the world to the entrance of the Word of God through their influence. Look at the actual conversion to Christ of hundreds and thousands of heathen. See the Pacific islands actually transformed to Christian nations. See Hindostan, China, Burmah, nay all Asia and Africa, awakened and waiting for Christian influence and teaching, literally with no obstructions. We cannot overvalue these results.

Suppose the world to be put back, in the mere aspect of its relations to the Gospel, to its condition in 1800, and what a desolation and wilderness would appear. And if we should add to this one class of direct Gospel results all the collateral advantages which have followed in their train, in all lands, in the advancement of science, and civilization, and human elevation, both mental and social, it would seem impossible to us to look to the future without the most sanguine and encouraging hopes. We have ourselves seen attainments secured even within the field of our own observation and experience, which have made it a privilege, in our own view, to live in the age in which we have been placed, and amidst the advantages for labor and success in doing and getting good, which have been collected around our own position on the earth. This is a most hopeful period. Nor do we see a single fact in the circle of anticipation, which is discouraging, or which may not be made to minister ardor to our hope, and to furnish strength for our contest and toil. Wherever we look abroad we see nothing but traces of the triumphs past, and harbingers of the victories to come.—*Prot. Churchman.*

APT QUOTATION.

A modest, sensible, and well-bred man
Would not insult me, and no other can.

A good deal of inquiry has been raised, as to the authorship of the couplet quoted by Mr. Seward, in his admirable reply in the Senate, to the taunting inquiry of Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, as to what he should say or do if a Senator were to insult him grossly, charging him with falsehood, &c. The lines are from Cowper.

EVIL-SPEAKING.—The following anecdote is related of the late excellent J. J. Gurney, by one who, as a child, was often one of his family circle:

One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil-speaking. Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in this world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that talkers run off the straight line of truth. S. did not stand very high in my esteem, and I was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eyes caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure, that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark, speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gurney asked, very gravely:

"Dost thou not know any good thing to tell us of her?"

I did not answer; and the question was more seriously asked:

"Think; is there nothing good thou can'st tell us of her?"

"O, yes; I know some good things; but"—

"Would it not have been better, then, to relate these good things, than to have told us that which would lower her in our esteem? Since there *is* good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,' thou knowest."

JUDGE THACHER.—George Thacher, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, who settled and died at Biddeford, Maine, was a man of rare gifts as a scholar, wit, and advocate. There are numerous anecdotes of him extant. Among others, it is related of him, that when in Congress a bill was reported by one of the chivalry upon the subject of American coins, and providing that on one side they should bear the impress of the American eagle. Mr. Thacher moved an amendment, that "eagle" should be struck out, and "goose" substituted—and in a humorous way went on to say, in support of his motion, that the eagle was a royal bird, and therefore unsuitable to be borne on our coins, whereas the goose was strictly republican. Besides, he thought the goslings would be handy to put on the ten cent pieces. The wit and irony of the thing convulsed the members with laughter, except the mover of the bill, who was fired with indignation, and forthwith sent Thacher a challenge. Having read the missive attentively, the Judge very quietly told the bearer that he would write to Mrs. Thacher and take her advice upon the subject, but that in the meantime the challenger might mark out his size upon the wall and fire at that, and if he hit he would acknowledge himself shot. The challenger's before bloody-minded second, not being able to withstand such waggery, burst into a roar of laughter, and returned and dissuaded his friend from pursuing the matter further, insisting that if he went out with the Judge, the latter would be sure to turn the laugh on him, some way or other.

A WARNING.—A few weeks since, in the course of conversation with an eminent broker, who has been over forty years acquainted with the leading moneyed men of the country, we asked if he ever knew a schemer, who acquired money or position by fraud, to continue successful through life, and leave a fortune at death. We walked together about three minutes in silence, when he replied—"*Not one!* I have seen men," he said, "become rich as if by magic, and afterwards reach a high position in public estimation, not only for honor and enterprise, but even for piety, when some small circumstance, of no apparent importance, has led to investigations which resulted in disgrace and ruin." On Saturday we again conversed with him upon the same subject, and he stated that since our last interview he had extended his inquiries among a large circle of acquaintances, and with one solitary exception, and that doubtful, their experience was to the same effect as his own. He gave a brief outline of several small and big schemers and their tools, their rise and fall. Suicide, murder, arson, and perjury, he said, were common crimes with many of those who made "haste to be rich," regardless of the means; and, he added, there are not a few men who may be seen on 'change every day, ignorantly striving for their destruction. It is not, he said, so much the love of gold that leads many business men astray, as the desire to be thought sharp or successful. He concluded that fortunes acquired without honesty, generally overwhelmed their possessors with infamy.—*Boston Atlas.*

POPULAR DISCONTENT.—When popular discontents have been very prevalent, it may well be affirmed and supported, that there has been generally something found amiss in the constitution or in the conduct of government. The people have no interest in disorder. When they do wrong it is their error, not their crime. But with the governing part of the state it is far otherwise. I see no other way for the preservation of a decent attention to the public interest but the *interposition of the body of the people itself*, whenever it shall appear by some flagrant and notorious act, by some capital innovation, that these representatives are going to overleap the fences of the law, and to introduce an arbitrary power. The interposition is a most unpleasant remedy, but if it be a legal remedy, it is intended on some occasions to be used—to be used then only when it is evident that nothing else can hold the constitution to its true principles. It is not in parliament alone that the remedy for parliamentary disorders can be completed; hardly indeed can it begin there. Until a confidence in government is re-established, the people ought to be excited to a more strict and detailed attention to the conduct of their representatives.—*Burke.*

Foreign Miscellany.

A Public Tea Party.—The peace was celebrated at Stamford by, amongst other things, a monster public procession, ending with a tea-party, at which a great number of people sat down to table. The mode of serving out the tea, says the *Stamford Mercury*, was a novelty in Stamford. An immense urn was placed on the middle table, from which pipes ran the length of the marquee, and at equal distances were taps to draw off the beverage. This was under the management of Mr. Cook. The tables were superintended by 100 ladies, who exerted themselves energetically to satisfy and gratify those under their charge. With the school children, of whom 1,200 sat down as the first party to be served, they were perfectly successful, and the juveniles left contented and grateful. This section of the entertainment was viewed by Lady Mary, Lady Victoria, and Lord H. Cecil. For the tea 200 stones of cake were provided, and the whole was consumed or carried away; 500 gallons of tea were made, and 100 gallons were left.

Freedom of Edinburgh to Dr. Merle d' Aubigne.—On Saturday a special meeting of the town council was held for the purpose of presenting Dr. D' Aubigné with the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost, in a brief address, expressed the reasons which had influenced the civic authorities in conferring this mark of esteem and respect on the eminent stranger, and then presented the freedom of the city in an elegant box, amidst the applause of a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. D'Aubigné acknowledged the honor done him in appropriate terms, taking occasion to bear his testimony to the worth and piety of the young Prince of Prussia. The assembly then dispersed.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

The Duke of Northumberland and his Tenantry.—The testimonial to Mr. Wetherell, whose ejection by the Duke of Northumberland, for refusing to sign what he considered an unfair agreement, occasioned some excitement last winter, was presented on Saturday evening, at a public dinner, in Richmond, Yorkshire. The testimonial consisted of £400 and a silver vase worth about £50, bearing an inscription, setting forth that it was presented by 3,000 subscribers from all parts of Great Britain, in approval of Mr. Wetherell's manly and independent conduct in advocating the right of farmers to equitable agreement with their landlords, and particularly for his sacrificing his farm on the occasion referred to.

Turkey.—The ferment concerning the Hatit-Humayoum still continues to work. At Podgorizza they had burned two churches, and killed two of the Christians. At Nisika, near Montenegro, the Christians were goaded by incessant outrages, until at last, in revenge, they attacked and pillaged a caravan coming from Ragusa, and killed fourteen Turks.

Bishop Gobat illustrates strikingly the general bearing of his principles, by the fact that he and all his mission have joined the Turkish branch of the *Evangelical Alliance.*

Russia and Prussia.—There has

Obstinacy of Routine.—In the telegraphic announcement of Saturday last from Marseilles, it is stated that while 55,000 French, 10,000 Turks, and 7,000 Sardinians have already left, only 9,000 English troops have yet departed. At this rate we shall indeed be laggards in the Crimea, and to the imminent hazard of great loss of life; for the hot weather has already begun to set in, and cholera and fever to a large extent, even with the most perfect supplies of all kinds, are its sure and certain attendants. A very heavy responsibility, therefore, rests on that department of the State which is the cause of this extraordinary difference in the departure of English troops as compared with those of our Allies. It may be that for their greater expedition they are indebted to transports provided and paid by the British Government; but that we have undertaken to convey home French and Sardinian regiments is no reason why our Admiralty should keep 30,000 British soldiers fretting unnecessarily and dangerously under a Crimean sun. The first duty of the British Government in this respect is to the British army; and it has cost the nation far too much, both in money and in anxiety, to have it kept an hour longer than is avoidable in an unhealthy climate on points of honor or punctilio. All that the public can and will, or ought to see, is, that while three-fourths of the French troops have left the Crimea, two-thirds at least of the English army are still there; and seeing and feeling this, we require to know the reason of the difference.

The reason seems to us a very plain one, but little creditable to *the Admiralty*. We have ships enough in the Black Sea, Constantinople, and the Mediterranean, to bring away at once every British soldier from the Crimea; and if we had not, we have a superabundance at home. But then they are Queen's ships, ships of war—enormous vessels no doubt—larger far than any disposable craft in the merchant service, all having screws, and admirably adapted in every way for the conveyance of troops; but they belong to the royal navy; and the Admiralty holds that it is beneath the dignity of that service to convey home the Queen's officers and the Queen's soldiers from the Crimea. And consequently they must fun the risk and danger of cholera and fever there until the transports are released from the conveyance of the French and Sardinian troops. The responsibility in this matter—and it is, we repeat, a very heavy and serious responsibility—rests with Sir Charles Wood. The War Department and the Horse Guards are notoriously most anxious to get the army away without a week's delay; but unless Sir Charles Wood will consent to give them the means of transport in large Queen's ships, they cannot complete the evacuation of the Crimea.

The delay is most provoking; it torments and dissatisfies the officers, it worries the men, it makes the country look ridiculous as compared with France and Sardinia, and if not at once attended to it will necessarily lead to another of those outbursts of public passion that have so seriously affected and prejudiced the reputation of our public men. There can be no earthly reason why the Admiralty should not by this day's telegraph place every one of the Queen's ships, according to their respective capacities, at the disposition of General Codrington for the evacuation of the Crimea. If it do not, then any mortality arising from delay will be clearly due to this, that the Admiralty prefers the narrow traditions of routine to the broad dictates of humanity.—*London Daily News, May* 28.

What England is Worth.—The philosopher and mathematician Herapath has just made an estimate of England's material wealth, as an estate. Here it is, a most business-like document, fit to be put into the hands of any lawyer or land agent in the kingdom:

Value of cultivated soil	£1,700,000,000
Railways	300,000,000
Mines	120,000,000
Canals, docks, &c.	200,000,000
Dwellings, factories, &c.	550,000,000
Agricultural implements, &c.	230,000,000
Horses, cattle, sheep, and other live stock	242,000,000
Manufactured goods	200,000,000
Mercantile shipping	40,000,000
Foreign Merchandise paid for	50,000,000
Fisheries, foreign and domestic	5,000,000
Gold and silver, &c.	60,000,000
Waste lands, public buildings, churches, chapels, hospitals, prisons, arsenals, forts, military stores, dockyards, ships of war	750,000,000
	£4,447,000,000

That is what we are worth. Not exactly that Alderman Firebrother could, by advertising it in the *Times* to-morrow, nail a purchaser at the entire figure in a month hence. A little management would be required, *some judicious* lotting there must be, and the whole should not be thrown upon the market at once. But there it is. England is worth that to us.—*London Atlas.*

Quick Passage.—We would draw attention to the very neat specimen of Norwegian architecture now in port. The "Hebe," of and from Bergen, in Norway, arrived on the 11th inst., having sailed on the 12th of May, and thus making the run in 21 days, from the day she landed her pilot in Norway, till the pilot came on board in the St. Lawrence. This is perhaps the fastest sailing on record. The "Hebe" brought 300 passengers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

M. Dillon.—Mr. Dillon, late French Consul at San Francisco, has been named Consul-General at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti. I understand that he has instructions from the French Government to intimate to His Imperial Majesty Soulouque, whose great amusement seems to be to get himself shamefully beaten once a year (if not oftener) by the Dominicans, that it will not tolerate his aggressions on the territory of that republic. Mr. Dillon is a native of Ireland.

American Submarine Electric Cable.—The screw steamer Propontis, Captain Goodwin, is now at Queenstown, where she is coaling, having on board the submarine electric cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 85 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantino, New-Brunswick, length 13 miles, and weight 30 tons. The cables are manufactured and are to be laid down by W. Kuper & Co., of London, under direction of Mr. Canning, who, with his assistants, are on board. The former failure in laying down the cable arose from the fact that it was on board of a vessel towed by a steamer. Now it is on board the steamship itself, and there is no doubt it will be effectually laid down.

Italy.—A wealthy Jew of Verona, named Pincherlie, has lately had harsh measure dealt out to him. His Romish servant girl had his only daughter surreptitiously baptized by a Romish priest in infancy. This becoming known, the child has been forcibly taken from her father, and will be bred up in a convent, for the law does not permit "Catholic children" to be brought up by any but "Catholics."

Popular Ignorance.—We find sad indications of the state of dire ignorance in which that class of the population is plunged from which our soldiers are drawn. While the two religious establishments are contending, on the one hand, whether the children of the empire are not all to be theirs, and ignoring the claims of the other churches, and extreme Voluntaryism, on the other, is standing obstructively in the way of all education save the very inconsiderable modicum furnished by itself, the people are meanwhile perishing for lack of knowledge. Miss Nightingale found that on the average only one soldier in seven could communicate by writing with his friends at home.

A Young Apostate.—A letter from Rome, dated May 16, says:

"A young Jerseyman, Mr. Doane, son of the Bishop, is preparing here for the Roman priesthood, and has donned the picturesque costume of his order, of which you have no example in the United States. Several priests from America were present at the celebration of the fête of Corpus Domini on Thursday, but none of them have assumed the costume of the Italian priesthood."

Norway Depopulated.—A letter from Bergen (Norway) says:

"At the commencement of May no fewer than 400 Norwegian emigrants left this port for the United States, and now 781 others have left, all from this neighborhood. They go, some to New-York, and others to New-Orleans and Galveston (Texas.) It appears likely that the emigration from Norway will be extensive this y ar, considerable numbers of peasants being at present waiting in our ports ready to leave."

Church and Comp.—A third church is in progress of erection at Aldershot, the great encampment, in Hampshire—a very elegant style of building, in the neighborhood, with stained glass windows, and with a gallery at one end for the accommodation of her Majesty and the royal family when in camp on Sunday. Part of the church service will be chanted. The clergy are said to be indefatigable in their exertions, and the General takes much interest in everything connected with the welfare of the soldiers.

George Fox.—William Howitt has come forward, in a letter in the *Morning Advertiser*, with a defense of George Fox against the attacks of Mr. Macaulay, who is said to have "grossly and unjustly maligned" the founder of the Society of Friends. A number of authorities and opinions are cited to show that Fox was "one of the most noble, disinterested, intellectually able, and religiously profound and independent men that ever lived."

Lunatics of Fortune.—A Parliamentary return states that there are 551 lunatics, in respect of whom commissions of lunacy are now in force. The incomes of forty-six of these lunatics have not yet been ascertained. The total incomes of the remaining 505 of such lunatics amount to £238,188, and the total of the sums allowed for their maintenance to £160,168.

BOOKS.

GOULD & LINCOLN,
59 Washington Street, Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE CAMEL:
His Organization, Habits and Uses,
Considered with reference to his
INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNITED STATES.
By GEO. P. MARSH,
Late United States Minister at Constantinople.
16mo., muslin. 75 cents.

CONTENTS:

Chapter I. Introductory Observations. II. Adaptation of the Camel to certain local conditions—Literature of the subject. III. Species and Breeds. IV. General Anatomy—the hump, the head, the callosities. V. The Foot. VI. Anatomy of the Stomach. VII. Size, Color, Disease, Temper, Longevity. VIII. Useful Products of the Camel. IX. Diet, Powers of Abstinence. X. Training and Treatment. XI. Burden and Furniture. XII. Speed and Gait. XIII. The Caravan. XIV. The Caravan continued. XV. Numbers of the Camel. XVI. Geographical Range of the Camel. XVII. Introduction of the Camel into the United States. XVIII. Military Uses of the Camel.

This volume appears at a seasonable moment, when the United States Government is about to commence the experiment of introducing the Camel into this country. In the month of May a vessel sent to the East to procure a supply of the animals, arrived in this country, bringing thirty-two in good condition. The book of Mr. Marsh, based on the widest research, as well as on protracted personal observation, exhausts the subject, and will be the standard authority. An Appendix gives a full and authentic account, drawn from the official documents in the War Department at Washington, of the progress which the Government has made thus far with this important national experiment.
894tf

THE REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION of BEADLE'S AMERICAN LAWYER AND BUSINESS-MAN'S FORM-BOOK, with a Map of each State, is now ready. Agents will send on their orders. Purchasers of the old edition will want the new one. Wholesale price the same as before.
A copy will be sent by mail (post paid) on receipt of $1.
Address A. RANNEY, Publisher, &c.,
894-422c No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPOSITORY REMOVAL. In consequence of the sale of the premises lately occupied by the Depository of the American Sunday-School, it has been removed from No. 147 Nassau-st., New-York, to 59 Chambers-st., third door east of Broadway, where may be found the usual large and beautiful assortment of all the Society's Publications, designed for Sunday-schools, Juvenile, Family and Parish Libraries, and for general reading, to which we invite the attention of Teachers, Parents and Children.
G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent,
894-897 59 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, ETC.
Just Published, 60 pages, price One Dime:
CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA;
A popular Treatise on the recent important discoveries relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure. By J. J. FORSTER, M. D.
In every portion of the learned Doctor's book sound practical sense and great medical knowledge is displayed, and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its extreme cheapness, is made accessible to every one.
☞ For sale by Ross & Towsey, 108 Nassau-st., and at all Bookstores, or will be mailed, on receipt of TEN CENTS, (post-paid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., 158 Grand street, New-York, to any part of the country. 8t-491

"THE OLDEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD."
MERRY'S MUSEUM and PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.
Eighteenth Year of Publication.
NEW SERIES—NEW TYPE—NEW PAPER.
This old and universally popular Juvenile work still continues in all its vigor and freshness.
ROBERT MERRY and HIRAM HAPGOOD combine to make it the first *Young People's* Magazine published, full of original, spicy matter, beautifully illustrated. Send for a copy and judge for yourselves.
TERMS.—One Dollar a year in advance; 4 copies for 3 dollars. Specimen is sent free. Send your names with the money to
J. C. & J. N. STEARNS, Publishers,
896-897 116 Nassau-st., N.Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY.
THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXIX. For July, 1856.
Article I.—The Character of Washington.
" II.—Damascus.
" III.—Bond's Genealogies of Watertown.
" IV.—Prato in History.
" V.—The Present and Future of American Art.
" VI.—Prescott as an Historian.
" VII.—The Literature of Friendship.
" VIII.—Sir Henry de Vere Vaughan.
" IX.—Surgical and Medical Miscellanies.
" X.—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
" XI.—Memoir of Thomas Handasyd Perkins.
" XII.—Perry's Expedition to Japan.
" XIII.—Critical Notices.
The North American Review has now attained its 174th number, or 86½ volume, having been published without intermission for more than forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science, and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.
"The North American Review is associated with the earliest promise of American literature. Hardly a name now considerable in our country for letters, but gained its earliest lustre as a contributor to its pages. It nursed into life the abilities of some of the reputation of others. Sparks, Everett, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, made their maiden efforts in its service, and found their first public in its patrons. Its editors alone form an illustrious line of literary worthies, connecting the earliest with the most recent of American authorities."—N. Y. Inquirer.
☞ The North-American Review is published Quarterly, in numbers of about three hundred octavo pages each, at five dollars a year. A new volume commences with this number.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Publishers,
896-897 111 Washington-st., Boston.

REMOVAL.
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
respectfully inform their Friends and Customers, that they have removed from No. 285 Broadway, to 530 Broadway, cor. of Spring street.

Latest Publications:

Dr. Sampson's Critical Commentary on the Hebrews,	$2 50
Owen's Commentary on the Hebrews. 8 vols.	12 00
Dr. Hodges' Counsels on Ephesians.	2 00
Dr. Moore's Commentary on Haggai, Zachariah, &c.	2 00
Dr. Eadie's Commentary on Colossians. 8vo.	2 00
Memoir of Adelaide Leaper Newton. 18mo.	75
Edward Clifford; or Memories of Childhood.	75
Dr. Cheever's Lectures on Cowper. 12mo.	1 00
McCosh's Typical Forms, &c. 8vo.	2 00
Life of Captain Vicars. 16mo.	75
The Victor Vein. By Hamilton. 18mo.	75
Memoirs of Rev. Dr. Mason. 8vo.	2 00
Memoirs of Dr. Kitto. 2 vols. 12mo.	2 00
Pool's Annotations. (New Edition.) 8 vols. royal 8vo sh'p	10 00
Hedge's Logic. Octavo. 12mo.	1 00
Blakely's Theology of Inventions. 12mo.	75
Dr. Hamilton's Emblems of Eden. 18mo.	80
Evening Incense. By the author of the "Words of Jesus."	40
The Gospel in Ezekiel. By Dr. Guthrie.	1 00
Guthrie's Christian's Great Interest.	50
Missions Needful to the Church. By Dr. Williams.	25
Preach the Gospel. By Dr. Rice.	25

New Editions in a Cheaper Form.

Jay's Autobiography. 2 vols. in one, 12mo.	1 25
Pearson's Infidelity. 8vo. large type.	1 00
Dr. Tyng's Law and Gospel. 12mo.	1 00
——— Israel of God. "	1 00
——— Christ is All. "	1 00
Ryle's Startling Questions. 18mo.	50
——— Rich and Poor. "	50
——— Christian and Preacher. 18mo.	50
Florence Egerton. 18mo.	50
Emily Vernon. By Mrs. Drummond. 18mo.	50
Jeannie Morrison. "	50
Kate Kilborn. By the same author. "	50
Southern Cross and Southern Crown. "	50
Wm. Wilberforce, the Christian Statesman. 18mo.	50
The World of Waters. 18mo.	50
Blossoms of Childhood "	50
Contributions of Q. Q. By Jane Taylor. 18mo.	50
Abbeokutia. By Miss Tucker. "	50
May Dundas. By Mrs. Geldart. "	50
Frits Harold; or, The Temptation. "	40
Ashton Cottage: A Tale. "	40

☞ 530 Broadway, cor. of Spring Street. 896-898

EDUCATION.

MAC LAURIN'S PATENT WRITING BOOKS. In 8 numbers. Price $2. Sent to any part of the country, postage paid.
These books contain a course of Gymnastic Exercises for training the muscles of the hand and arm, by the aid of which the poorest writer can become an able and rapid penman. The course is accompanied by a pamphlet containing very full directions, so that there is no more need of a writing master. The pamphlet contains, also, numerous testimonials as to the value of the system, similar to the following from James N. McElligott, LL.D.:
"The pupil is compelled to unite in his practice correctness of form with rapidity of execution. These, as is well-known, are the capital requisites in the formation of a good penman; and it is the crowning feature of Mr. Mac Laurin's system, that they come out of the practice involved in his course of exercises by a sort of natural necessity."
Bertram Harrison, Principal of the Bancroft Institute, New-York, says:
"I think it far superior to all other methods, and destined to acquire a wide and deserved popularity."
John W. Bulkeley, Esq., Superintendent of Schools in the city o Brooklyn, says:
"We confidently recommend your system as superior to all others with which we are acquainted."
From the *Knickerbocker*:
"It is philosophical in its principles and logical and rational in its deductions; it *must* accomplish, in every instance, the object it proposes to effect."
Samuel S. Randall, Superintendent of Common Schools in the city of New-York, says:
"I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the *principle* upon which it rests—the culture and development of the muscles of the hand and arm—as eminently a sound and philosophical one, and, indeed, the only mode in which a free, easy and graceful style of penmanship can be attained."
The pamphlet can be obtained on application to the publishers,
WM. S. MAC LAURIN & CO.,
879-404-O 845 Broadway, New-York.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND SCHOOL APPARATUS, Manufactured by E. S. RITCHIE,
813 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
An Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue will be sent by mail on application.
A Catalogue of 64 pages octavo, illustrated by over two hundred engravings, with descriptions and prices, will be sent by mail on application.
886tf-cow

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FAMILY AND COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION COMBINED.
A French gentleman, after 10 years' professorship in a Protestant College, has taken a house near the Sycée Bonaparte, in Paris, and will receive into his family 12 pupils, who can pursue the course of studies of that Institution under his tuition and superintendence.
He will furnish the best of testimonials, and will receive no pupils without sufficient assurance of their good character and deportment.
TERMS.—2,500 francs ($500) per annum, which includes not only Board, Washing, Fire, Lights &c., but the Sycée charges for Tuition, Books, &c.
Two brothers taking one room would be received at a less rate.
For further particulars apply to Rev. J. Leavitt, D.D., at the Office of *The Independent*; Rev. H. W. Bellows, All-Souls Parsonage; Marcus Spring, 22 Broad-st., N. Y.; or of E. F., No. 84 Rue Blanche Paris. 891-4t-cow

EAGLESWOOD SCHOOL,
Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. For particulars address
THEODORE D. WELD, Principal. Circulars to be had of
C. SHEPARD & Co., 152 Fulton-street.
Fall term to commence October 1st. 893-cow-tf-c

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who can give the best references as to character and capacity, desires to form an engagement as teacher in a private family. Please address, Box 408, Chicago, Ill. 896-99*

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY for Young Ladies, 90 Orange Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.
894-897Pet

AID TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Being the Key to Dr. Johnson's ten large PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS, accompanied with a complete set of the Charts, upon a reduced scale. No teacher or student in this branch of study can afford to be without it. Price 50 cents. Copies mailed (post paid) upon receipt of price.
Agents wanted. Address A. RANNEY, Publisher,
894-422c No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.—GOUPIL & CO., Publishers, Printsellers, Importers, and Artists' Colormen, have constantly on hand a general assortment of French and English Engravings, Oil Paintings, Drawings, Mirrors, and Picture Frames. A very large variety of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Rich Albums, Boxes for Water Color and Oil Painting; the various articles required for
GRECIAN PAINTING and PORTICHOMANIA.
871-421 FINE ART GALLERY, 366 Broadway.

A STUDENT IN YALE COLLEGE DESIRES a Situation as Teacher, for one year, from September 1st, 1856. Good references. Address A. W. C., Box 1201, New-Haven, Conn. 895-897*

TEACHER
A Situation as Teacher is wanted by an EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of one of the best Colleges in New-England. He is qualified to take charge of an Academy or High School. The best testimonials and references given, if desired.
Address H. D. W. TEACHER, Brookfield, Mass. 896-401

A VERY FLOURISHING BOARDING-SCHOOL, of the highest character, in a most desirable location, near Philadelphia, offered for sale on reasonable terms. A competent man may readily save from $3000 to $8000 each year. The reasons of the present proprietor for wishing to sell will commend themselves to any applicant, and will be made known to such as deserve attention. The situation of the property, for obvious reasons, is not indicated, as it is desirable for both seller and purchaser that the school should be transferred entire. The offer is for a short time to a good teacher with a few thousand dollars to pay down. Terms made easy.
Address A. M., Philadelphia Post Office.

I am well acquainted with the situation of the above-mentioned property and the character of the school referred to, and think the proposed offer of sale well worthy the attention of any who would desire to conduct a school, with eminent prospects of success and usefulness. ALBERT BARNES.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21st, 1856. 896-898*J

WANTED, IN AN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, a superior Housekeeper. Address, post paid, Drawer 78, Post-Office, Montreal. 896-899

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000
SURPLUS, OVER $48,000
All paid in and securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate. Office, 176 CHATHAM SQUARE, corner Mott-st., New-York. The Company insures against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. ISAAC O. BARKER, Pres't.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Sec'y.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—OFFICE NO. 4 WALL STREET.
Cash Capital, ... $500,000 00.
Amount of Assets, 31st December, 1855, ... $512,598 62.
Amount of Liabilities, ... $47,992 27.
This company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. J. Martin,	Theo. McNamee,	George D. Morgan,
A. F. Willmarth,	Cephas H. Norton,	Geo. Pearce,
William G. Lambert,	Oliver E. Wood,	Ward A. Work,
George C. Collins,	Amos R. Eno,	James Low,
Danford N. Barney,	Alfred S. Barnes,	I. H. Frothingham,
Lucius Hopkins,	George Bliss,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Thomas Messenger,	Roe Lockwood,	Richard Bigelow,
Wm. H. Mellen,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Chas. B. Hatch,	Lyman Goodnow,	Henry A. Hurlburt,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
B. Watson Bull,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	John B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Lucius D. Conan,	Stephen Paul,	Geo. T. Stedman,
Ingram Morgan,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Sidney Mason,
Levi P. Stone,	H. Gilbert Ely,	A. Low.
James Humphrey,		

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856. 880-405-P

LIFE INSURANCE.
ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,280,005 47.
LOSSES PAID, $1,386,990 87.
DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,499 66.
PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
The security of a large accumulation.
Annual declaration of dividends.
Payment of dividends in reduction of premiums.
Loans of one half of Life Premiums to insurers.
Receipt of Premiums semi-annually and quarterly.
Prospectuses, Statements, and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDICT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Sec'y.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall street, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. 886-409c

NEW-ENGLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Boston, Mass. (Purely Mutual.)
Branch Office 110 Broadway, New-York City.
Capital $820,000,
after dividing in cash, not in scrip, among all those holding policies PROFITS amounting to $180,000, thus affording good interest on outlay of premiums.
This is the oldest American Mutual Life Insurance Company and one of the most successful.
Insurance may be effected for the benefit of married women beyond the reach of their husbands' creditors.
Creditors may insure the lives of debtors.
Loans of one half of Life Premiums to insurers.
Receipt of Premiums semi-annually and quarterly.
Pamphlets, Bank Applications for Insurance, Reports showing the condition of the Company forwarded gratis.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President. DIRECTORS.—Charles P. Curtis, Marshall S. Wilder, Thomas Dowse, Samuel Tappan, Charles Hubbard, William B. Reynolds, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., Geo. H. Folger.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.—R. W. Weston, (Goodhue & Co.,) W. W. Stone, (Lawrence Stone & Co.,) W. G. Lambert, (A. & A. Lawrence & Co.,) Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, N. Y. City, Gov. S. S. Sperry, Ill., Brooklyn.
891-26t-cow JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Attorney for N.Y.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31
Pine Street, (Great Western Buildings.)
Cash Capital, - - - $200,000
ALL PAID IN.
This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance, on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms. JOSEPH WALKER,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Sec'y. President.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Edward Haight,	B. M. Whitlock,
William F. Mott,	Joseph Lawrence,	James G. Garner,
Joon Halsey,	John D. Warren,	Samuel C. Paxson,
Edward Wood,	Edward Merritt,	Robert L. Murray,
Robert L. Case,	Wm. Burnham, jr.,	Edward Cromwell,
D. Cromwell, jr.,	Richard P. Bruff,	Smith Lawrence,
Wm. M. Abbatt,	George H. Beyer,	Charles Ely,
Chas. E. Parker,	John R. Willis,	E. J. Donnell,
Edmund W. Corlies,	Edward White,	S. T. Valentine,
Wm. Bennibsun,	Wm. H. Hussey,	L. B. Wyman,
Henry Barrow,	Matthew Mitchell,	Wm. Allen Butler,
George B. Grinnell.	John Allen,	David B. Keeler,
896-947		

MUSIC.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS, ÆOLIANS and MELODEANS. Bought for cash, and will be sold at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $30 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Great bargains given.
878-430-Pc T. S. BERRY, 441 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 103 and 105 WEST BROADWAY, New-York. Each Piano is made under the subscriber's own supervision, of the very best and thorough-seasoned material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch, tone and durability, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. Every Piano is warranted for three years. A call is respectfully solicited. 893-405c

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS at WATERS', 333 Broadway, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the city; besides a large number of second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Made at reduced prices. To Dealers, Teachers, and Schools a liberal discount will be made, and an extra discount to Clergymen and Churches.
The Horace Waters' Pianos, says the New-York Evangelist, are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellence of tone and durable quality.
893-403

NEW CHURCH INSTRUMENT.
THE ORGAN-HARMONIUM,
Manufactured by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.
The Organ-Harmonium is designed especially for the use Churches, Chapels, and Lecture-rooms. It has two rows of keys and eight stops, as follows: 1, Diapason; 2, Dulciana; 3, Flute; 4, Principal; 5, Hautboy; 6, Expression; 7, Bourdon; 8, Coupler. Compass, 5 octaves, from C to G. Price, $250.
We continue to manufacture the celebrated Model Melodeons, prices from $60 to $175; and Organ-Melodeons, with three stops and two rows of keys, price $200. Descriptive circulars sent free to any address. MASON & HAMLIN,
Cambridge, corner of Charles-st.,
888-400 Boston, Mass.

H. WORCESTER'S
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, AND
SALES ROOM,
FOURTEENTH STREET,
Corner of Third Avenue, New-York. 868-414 Pet

CARHART'S
NEW DOUBLE BANK MELODEON.
Patent applied for. Manufactured by
CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.,
Nos. 97, 99 and 101 East 23d-st., New-York.
We have, by our improvements in this Instrument, obviated the serious objection heretofore existing—*that of their inability to get out of order.* The tone is much improved, and the internal construction simplified.
Also, constantly on hand, 4, 4½, and 5 octave Scroll Leg portable; 5 and 6 octave Piano Style; 5 and 6 octave Double Reeds; and 5 and 6 octave Carved Legs.
Price List and Circulars sent by mail.
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,
891-403D 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

THE MELODEON.
THIS popular instrument has become one of the "Necessaries of Life." It is suitable for churches, and a source of much comfort in a musical family.
It has been wonderfully IMPROVED of late, but the BEST improvement consists of the patent DIVIDED SWELL, and we advise all who are about to purchase, to procure a Melodeon with this important attachment.
Prince & Co. have received the First Premium wherever they have exhibited their instruments in competition with others; and they have the satisfaction of believing that their constant aim to excel is appreciated by the musical public.
Address, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo,
885-416Pet or 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" sung by Louisa Pyne. 25 cents. "Lauretta Polka Mazurka," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "Three Flowers" by Lochich, (19 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.
COOK & BRO., 493 Broadway,
884cow10tf Second door above Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 103 and 105 WEST BROADWAY, New-York. Each Piano is made under the subscriber's own supervision, of the very best and thorough-seasoned material and workmanship, unsurpassed in touch, tone and durability, and sold at the lowest manufacturer's price. Every Piano is warranted for three years. A call is respectfully solicited. 893-405c

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS at WATERS', 333 Broadway, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the city; besides a large number of second-hand Pianos, with and without the Æolian, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Made at reduced prices. To Dealers, Teachers, and Schools a liberal discount will be made, and an extra discount to Clergymen and Churches.
The Horace Waters' Pianos, says the New-York Evangelist, are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellence of tone and durable quality.
893-403

NEW CHURCH INSTRUMENT.
THE ORGAN-HARMONIUM,
Manufactured by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.
The Organ-Harmonium is designed especially for the use Churches, Chapels, and Lecture-rooms. It has two rows of keys and eight stops, as follows: 1, Diapason; 2, Dulciana; 3, Flute; 4, Principal; 5, Hautboy; 6, Expression; 7, Bourdon; 8, Coupler. Compass, 5 octaves, from C to G. Price, $250.
We continue to manufacture the celebrated Model Melodeons, prices from $60 to $175; and Organ-Melodeons, with three stops and two rows of keys, price $200. Descriptive circulars sent free to any address. MASON & HAMLIN,
Cambridge, corner of Charles-st.,
888-400 Boston, Mass.

H. WORCESTER'S
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, AND
SALES ROOM,
FOURTEENTH STREET,
Corner of Third Avenue, New-York. 868-414 Pet

CARHART'S
NEW DOUBLE BANK MELODEON.
Patent applied for. Manufactured by
CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.,
Nos. 97, 99 and 101 East 23d-st., New-York.
We have, by our improvements in this Instrument, obviated the serious objection heretofore existing—*that of their inability to get out of order.* The tone is much improved, and the internal construction simplified.
Also, constantly on hand, 4, 4½, and 5 octave Scroll Leg portable; 5 and 6 octave Piano Style; 5 and 6 octave Double Reeds; and 5 and 6 octave Carved Legs.
Price List and Circulars sent by mail.
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,
891-403D 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

THE MELODEON.
THIS popular instrument has become one of the "Necessaries of Life." It is suitable for churches, and a source of much comfort in a musical family.
It has been wonderfully IMPROVED of late, but the BEST improvement consists of the patent DIVIDED SWELL, and we advise all who are about to purchase, to procure a Melodeon with this important attachment.
Prince & Co. have received the First Premium wherever they have exhibited their instruments in competition with others; and they have the satisfaction of believing that their constant aim to excel is appreciated by the musical public.
Address, GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo,
885-416Pet or 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oh, dear, I'm so pleased;" sung by Louisa Pyne. 25 cents. "Lauretta Polka Mazurka," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "Three Flowers" by Lochich, (19 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters.
COOK & BRO., 493 Broadway,
884cow10tf Second door above Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, IN LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, the House and about 100 Acres of Land, now owned and occupied by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, situated in Lenox, Berkshire County, one mile from the Housatonic Railroad Depot at Lenox-Furnace, 2½ miles from Lee, and 1¾ miles from Lenox Court House. Every rood of the ground is perfectly tillable, the Soil is a very deep state loam, extraordinarily fine, and admirably suited to fruit. On the south, in full view from the house, is Laurel Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, and a prospect for 20 miles south, along the Taconic range to the dome of Mount Washington; on the north the view ranges to Gray Lock, giving a prospect up and down the Housatonic Valley of some 60 miles.
Of the advantages of Lenox as a Summer residence it is unnecessary to speak; and among the beautiful places in Lenox none is more desirable than this. It will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms. Apply to
CHARLES GOULD, No. 68 Wall-st.
894tf JOHN T. HOWARD, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
A VILLAGE-LOT and FARM, abutting on Main-st., Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., with two Dwelling Houses, Barns, &c., 75 acres. $8000. HENRY W. TAYLOR, Trustee.
June 16, 1856. 894-403

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT
SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
Two Medals and Five Diplomas already awarded.
☞ Used last year by thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers, with the most complete success. All kinds of ripe Fruit, Tomatoes, &c., may be kept in these cans with their *Fresh Flavor Unimpaired.* By their use, every housekeeper may secure for the winter season a supply of all the delicious summer fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Blackberries, &c., in a condition so far superior to ordinary preserves, that any one who has used them for a single season will ever go back to the old, more troublesome, and more costly method.
Full directions for putting up all kinds of

Editors' Book Table.

SIGHT AND HEARING: How Preserved, How Lost. By J. HENRY CLARK, M. D. New York: Charles Scribner.

In this volume we know not whether most to admire the fine illustrations it furnishes to a thoughtful mind of the wisdom and the goodness of God, the pleasant instruction it affords to the unscientific reader, or the practical wisdom of its counsels touching the preservation of two of the most important organs of the body. It would be a real benefit to every family, to have this book read aloud for the instruction of all its members in the means of preserving sight and hearing.

We regret that a book in many respects so valuable, should violate the plainest rules of grammar. Here is a specimen: Speaking of children who have a congenital disease of the retina, the author says:—"Moreover, the eyes should be bathed in cold water, and *they* [who? the eyes or the children?] should be placed in a small school under a patient teacher."

Will any one parse the following sentence? "It is very easy during the whole period of education, for young persons, and up to middle age, to bring the eyes to a condition of serious derangement."

Will not the worthy doctor submit his book to the critical eyes of some careful friend, and thus secure a corrected edition. We fear that his own eyes and ears partake of that "congenital disease" of vicious grammar, which is one of the surest signs of total and universal depravity. His thoughts are too valuable to be sent forth in an imperfect garb.

THE THREE GARDENS.—Eden, Gethsemane, Paradise; or Man's Ruin, Redemption, and Restoration, by WM. ADAMS, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner.

Felicity of language, felicity of illustration, and the unction of Christian experience, mark these discourses as the production of an accomplished preacher. But we have been disappointed, as we have turned from page to page in quest of that higher style of criticism and that deeper tone of spiritual philosophy, that mark the thorough theologian.

This is not, we apprehend, because Dr. Adams is incapable either of critical accuracy or of philosophical analysis; but looking to mere popular impressions he has chosen to skim lightly over the surface of common truths, instead of diving for hidden treasures. We cannot but regard this as a mistake, even with reference to the popular mind. For the logical faculty is an attribute of mankind almost universal, and most men are moved by argument rather than by sentiment. Besides, just now the popular mind is agitated with questions of the harmony of science with revelation, of the nature and extent of inspiration, of the moral and historical connection of the race with one original head; and it is matter of regret that any leading minister of the Gospel should ignore such questions, or touch slightingly upon them, in treating of topics that involve them at almost every turn. A page or two in the discourse on the creation would have met the difficulties of many, arising out of the discoveries of geology and the speculations of naturalists touching the unity of the race.

So, too, in later discourses, a certain sharpness of definition as to the nature and essence of sin would have added to the strength of the argument. This to be sure, would have changed somewhat the plan of the work; but it is of the *plan* that we speak rather than of the execution of the plan which the author had actually conceived. His execution of his own ideal is in all respects admirable; but we believe him capable of higher and better things. The book as it is, will prove acceptable to many Christians beyond the author's immediate circle. It will contribute to the edification and comfort of believers under whatever name. Its tone is pleasing, and its teaching thoroughly evangelical.

COLTON & FITCH'S GEOGRAPHIES.—That Mr. J. H. Colton, of New-York, stands at the head of his profession in the art of map-making, no one who possesses his recent Atlas will need to be told. Thoroughness of research, distinctness of lettering, minute accuracy of delineation, and general beauty of finish, characterize whatever issues from his burin. The same qualities are preserved, as far as is possible, in the cheaper maps for common schools. The maps and engravings of the Introductory and Modern Geographies are neat, legible, and accurate. A good feature of the engravings is that they are characteristic and descriptive, and not mere fanciful headings.

The text, by Mr. Fitch, is simple, correct, and well-digested and arranged. The *Physical Geography* is a valuable text-book for higher schools.

THEOLOGIA GERMANICA. Andover: W. F. Draper.

To gain admission into good society, and especially to be accredited in the best theological circles, one needs to be well-introduced; and so this unknown writer of the fourteenth century comes to us with letters of introduction from Luther, Bunsen, Charles Kingsley, Susanna Winkworth, and Prof. C. E. Stowe. The latter does well to advise us that to some this German Theology may appear "unmeaning and mystical."

Precisely thus do we regard chapter 51, on the question, "Wherefore God hath created self-will?" What *can* be the meaning of such sentences as these?

"But ye must here consider more particularly, somewhat touching the will. There is an Eternal Will, which is in God a first principle and substance, apart from all works and effects; and the same will is in man or the creature, willing certain things and bringing them to pass. For it belongeth unto the Will, and is its property that it shall will something. What else is it for? For it were in vain unless it had some work to do, and this it cannot have without the creature.

"And now since God cannot bring his will into exercise, working and causing changes without the creature, therefore it pleaseth Him to do so, in and with the creature. Therefore the will is not given to be exerted by the creature, but only by God, who hath a right to work out his own will, by means of the will which is in man, and yet is God's. And in whatever man or creature it should be purely and wholly thus, the will should be exerted not by the man but by God, and thus it would not be self-will, and the man would not will otherwise than as God willeth; for God himself would move the will and not man. And thus the will would be one with the eternal will, and flow out unto it, though the man would still keep his sense of liking and disliking, pleasure and pain, and the like. For wherever the will is exerted, there must be a sense of liking and disliking; for if things go according to his will, the man liketh it, and if they do not he disliketh it, and this liking and disliking are not of the man's producing, but of God's."

We confess our inability to interpret this language. Perhaps it belongs to the higher reason.

But aside from an occasional vein of mysticism, the book is one of high practical value. It teaches us that the deep current of spiritual life has been the same in all ages; that the truth of God is ever fresh and strong; that Christian faith and love sweep away all hindrances of formalism and superstition. It brings the soul into those deep, quiet communings with God, which are a fountain of strength. The quaintness of the type and binding is appropriate to the style.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—A pamphlet has been laid upon our table entitled "The Critic Criticized," which is a vindication of Webster's system of orthography against the criticisms of the Democratic Review for June, 1856. It is from the pen of Epes Sargent, Esq., and is written with ability and spirit. But Webster's system hardly needs a defense. It is now generally accepted in the United States, and is highly esteemed in Great Britain.

The superiority of Webster's Dictionary in its definitions is conceded by all English scholars; and its orthography is no longer a bar to its adoption.

We have often been struck with the value of Webster's Dictionary as a commentary on the Bible. Very many words and phrases are illustrated by a reference to the Bible, in such a way as to fix in the mind the usage of the Scriptures, and to make King James's version an English classic. In every respect this Dictionary is invaluable for the minister of the Gospel.

LIFE OF DR. CONE.—Filial affection has inspired and controled the authors of a thick volume quaintly entitled, "Some Account of The Life of Spencer Houghton Cone, A Baptist Preacher In America," and published by Livermore & Rudd. The late Dr. Cone was a remarkable man, in his history, in his character, and in the nature and measure of his influence. Perhaps we may say, without giving offense in any quarter, that in many respects he was the very ideal of a Baptist. His life, as narrated in this volume, is an interesting story—though we have noted some strange blunders, *e.g.*, on p. 519, "the Galilean version" of the Bible is said to be one in which *baptize* is translated *immerse*, and to have been made when "the apostles were yet alive." What is "the Galilean version?" It seems impossible that this should be an error of the press or of the pen.

LITTLE SUSY'S SIX TEACHERS.—The hundreds of children who have read "Little Susy's Six Birthdays," will be delighted to know that another book has been published giving an account of her Six Teachers. We think this is even prettier than the first. We will give you, children, the names of Susy's Teachers, and then you will wish to know all about them. They were Mr. Ought, Mrs. Love, Aunt Patience, Mr. Pain, Miss Joy, and the little angel Faith. If you wish to learn how these teachers got along together in the same house, and how they mansged Susy, you must ask Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

He has just published, too, a new edition of "Paper Dolls," which he will send by mail for twelve three-cent stamps. One mother says that this book gives so much *quiet* pleasure, that she thinks it is a kind of good angel in the house.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. IS IT WAR?

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

June 13, 1856.

THE almost exclusive topic of the week has been the state of the relations between the Governments of London and Washington, and again the deepest anxiety has been occasioned, which has been the more grave from the uncertain and obscure form in which intelligence, or pretended intelligence, has been received from the United States. Just a week since it was stated on the authority of a New-York paper, that Mr. Crampton had been absolutely dismissed—the latest previous news having been that Lord Clarendon's last despatch had been very favorably accepted at Washington. In some quarters the positive assertion that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed, and that the dismissal was so timed that he could not advise his Government by the mail then, next departing, was rejected. But on the other hand there were those who were predisposed to believe that President Pierce would be likely at last to cut short the long-drawn correspondence, with small courtesy to the British Government. Repeated interrogations in Parliament have manifested the general anxiety, but ministers declared themselves without any reliable information. There has been great reserve and restraint in both houses, as in the presence of great impending events. Discussion has been avoided. Notices of motion withdrawn. Ministers and their supporters, "her Majesty's opposition," and independent members have alike been silent. Mr. Roebuck was "in act to speak," after Sir E. Lytton had made interrogation, but forebore upon finding there was no motion before the house.

There were certainly unhappy coïncidences of rumors and facts. With the positive and yet obscure and shadowy intimation of the dismissal in uncourteous wise of her Majesty's not over-prudent or sagacious representative, came the news of a war of extermination upon the free settlers in Kansas, and of a violent personal attack in the Senate House upon a Senator, one who in Europe is accounted among the worthies and celebrities of the United States.

These concurring facts and rumors it will be readily imagined are annoying and even distressing to vast numbers who desire the things which make for peace, and amongst these things not the least these which are calculated to inspire respect for the United States, and to enhance the true honor of Americans.

The tone of the London press (DAILY) on the whole has been grave and serious, and one of the topics discussed is, Should Mr. Dallas receive his congé? It may not be disguised that even among liberals and those most friendly to the United States, there is a feeling that the Washington Government, and among party-men and place-hunters, there is a disposition to presume upon the forbearance and even the affection of the British people. There is, too, the assumption—probably erroneous to a greater or less degree—that a policy, looking anti-British, is the personal policy of the President, and a means of creating party and personal capital. Even the acute *Examiner* (always friendly to the United States, and who would have had the squadron rather burned than despatched, even with the appearance of distrust,) even the *Examiner*, while writing with great force and point, and presenting the vast figures which express the transactions between the two peoples, appears to refer the inflammation of the differences to President Pierce, thus:

"Sore scandal would it be to humanity if two countries which so serve and enrich each other should turn their powers to injuring each other, which they would unhappily do in far greater proportion. How the evil spirits of the world would rejoice at such a spectacle of the fallibility of free institutions! We have been told that war is a game that kings would not play at if their people were wise. What, then, must be the people who permit the chief officer of their State to play this wicked game for his own separate and particular interest, bidding for a renewal of his power by abusing it?"

The daily *Morning Star*, now in the 77th day of its age, and getting an enormous circulation, (a sharp thorn in the side of "that leviathan" the *Times*,) has this morning an article cuttingly rebuking "the language, half contempt and half menace, calculated to sting to madness a proud and powerful people like the Americans," indulged in occasionally by a portion of the London daily press. A few days since the *Times* referred to the two contrasting sets of opinions and feelings received from the United States, not without a characteristic touch of scorn when alluding to the large but inactive and uninfluential section of the people who professed to be really desirous of maintaining friendly relations with England, professing rather to prefer the outspoken and active anti-British party; having this and similar productions in view, the *Morning Star* makes an appeal on the other hand, and concludes its article in these terms:

"In the name of all the great interests that are at this moment brought into such imminent jeopardy, in the name of Christianity, and civilization, and commerce, and humanity, we also ask, why do not the people of England speak out at this momentous crisis? Where are the tens of thousands of Christian churches throughout this land who feel that they are one in heart and hope with fellow-Christians beyond the Atlantic, and who would regard war with them as though they were fighting across the communion table? Where are our manufacturers and merchant princes, who have incalculable hazards at stake in this matter? Where are our literary men, whose names have become household words, cherished with love and admiration in myriads of American homes? Where are the millions of our working men, who are intensely interested in the preservation of peace with the United States, not merely as a question for themselves and their families, but as a question of political sympathy with a land where there is the noblest prospect for the free development of humanity? Will all these classes rest in apathy, and suffer it to be believed by their American kindred that their views and feelings are represented by the petulant and presumptuous diatribes of anonymous and irresponsible journalists? We hope not. But in order to be effectual, they must take this matter in hand without a moment's delay.

An article such as this, and the expositions of the *Daily News*, may serve to show how gravely the crisis is estimated, and that there are fears that while "peace," "peace," is said on both sides of the Atlantic, there is real and not groundless apprehension of war.

The *Morning Star* is adapted to do and will do great service to the good cause. But the peculiarities of its chief founders are a little too apparent to the initiated. These Friends are for peace in the exclusive sense, also against death punishment; hence the *Star* had almost a pro-Russian bearing, which has been the great error of our Peace Friends; and hence also arguments against the execution of the great criminal of the age, the convicted prisoner Palmer; arguments not frankly and avowedly based upon the impropriety of death punishments, but upon legal technicalities and pleadings on general grounds. Such is the new, cheap paper, which on peace principles, and on commercial principles, and on political principles, is inclined to be an American advocate—more American than the Americans themselves.

Fearful inundations in France, causing immense destruction of property and of some loss of life, and threatening greatly to enhance prices, and which has called forth the not wholly unselfish activities of the Emperor—this and continued intimations of general agitation in Italy, have supplemented the great English topic of the week.

The following stanzas were published last week. They will be recognized as from the pen of a writer well known and highly estimated in the United States—MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER:

A Word with America.

How now—kindly kindred Nation?
Is it well to kindle thus
Quite a prairie conflagration
Terrible to both of us?
We are kinsmen, sons, and brothers,
Let us be to kinship true;
England's heart is just—your Mother's,
And she cannot fight with you!

If our rulers made a blunder,
Frankly too they make amends,
And the world is all a-wonder
Why you will not yet be friends;
'Twere ungenerous in brothers
To insist on more than due,
When you know as well as others
We will never fight with you!

What? as if forsooth we dare not?—
By God's favor, England's coasts
Are invincible!—we care not
For a thousand thousand hosts;
But you only call we brothers
All the tongues and peoples through,
And, though stout against all others,
Never will we fight with you!

Take your heritage—possess it;
England gladly sees your growth;
And may peace and plenty bless it,
East and west, and north and south;
Only, covet not another's;
God brings wrongfulness to rue;
Though, for us, we tell you, brothers,
Never will we fight with you!

Party-work, we understand it,
And how bad ambition strains
With the morals of a bandit
To secure its petty gains;
But amongst you, better brothers
Mourn for what the baser do,
While her anger England smothers,
For she will not fight with you!

Surely to provoke the kindly
Were a scandal and a sin;
And if selfish placemen blindly
Stir a storm that they may win—
Spite of diplomatic bothers,
Wrongs belike and insults too,
You may make us sorry, brothers,
But we will not fight with you!

No!—the doom of both is written
In a flood of blood and woes,
If America and Britain
Ever call each other foes;
By the name that names us brothers,
Be there grace between us two—
By the love that lives in mothers,
Never will we fight with you!

ALDWYN. M. F. T.

The Peace Society.

The much respected president, C. Hindley, Esq., M. P., very emphatically congratulated the meeting upon the happy circumstances under which they had met. It was a peace celebration. He characterized the peace and its conditions, and accepted them with joy and satisfaction:

"I was asked," he said, "before peace was made, by a member of the Government, if I thought it would be safe for ministers to make peace; and whether, if they did so, they would be driven from power? I said, 'Trust your countrymen;—there is such sterling sense in the mass of the people, that when they come seriously to think on the question, they will be satisfied you have obtained peace for *them*; and great joy will be the result.' (Hear, hear.) Is not that the case? (Hear, hear.) It may be a tranquil joy, but it is none the worse for that. There are, indeed, some who wish these gunboats, that some of us with great difficulty had the opportunity of seeing at Spithead—who think that it is a great pity these boats were not used—we might have seen Cronstadt destroyed, and a great victory have been the result. I cannot share in this feeling—(hear, hear)—because I cannot but think that we must have sacrificed thousands of lives and driven thousands into eternity.

"Regarding the continued dispute with the United States of America, I may say that I rejoice that their temper of the last despatch of Lord Clarendon was of such a character that I trust it will have its weight with the Government of the United States. I do hope that if the difficulty is not removed, my friend Mr. Sturge will start off to Washington or New-York, and I will volunteer to accompany him; and we will see if we cannot get the matter settled by arbitration."

The Rev. H. Richard, the Secretary, described the untiring labors of the Society:

"During the last twelve months, the Committee had issued no less than 200,000 publications, among which 'The History of the Origin of the War,' was especially worthy of notice. Mr. Richard deplored the unhappy differences subsisting between this country and the United States, and stated that the Committee, in conjunction with the League Brotherhood, had been the means of causing a large number of friendly addresses to be forwarded to the United States from various parts of this country. (Applause.) It was to be hoped that so monstrous an act of folly and wickedness as a war between England and America, was not a possible, much less a probable, issue of the points now under discussion. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Richard then described the Peace Conference Committee's interview with Lord Palmerston. Mr. Richard furnished detailed particulars of this deputation, which recently presented memorials in favor of arbitration to the Peace Congress at Paris. He said that they were received by Lord Clarendon with a courtesy and a frankness which merit their warmest acknowledgments. His lordship candidly stated some of the objections which he apprehended might stand in the way of the full accomplishment of the object in view; but promised to do his best to have the matter fairly considered by the Congress. This promise, as it has since appeared, the noble lord most nobly redeemed. (Hear, hear.) For at the meeting of the Congress, held on the 14th April, he introduced the subject in a spirit of earnestness and humanity, that was most honorable to his character, and which could not fail to secure for it the most serious attention of that august assembly. The proposal was accordingly fully discussed."

Rev. John Burnet evoked a spirit of thankfulness, and urged to duty—the duty of keeping the peace now obtained. He characterized the influence of press and pulpit, offering frank censure. How was peace to be kept?

"Just by repressing the warlike spirit, in our children, our social circle, in our periodical press, and in the pulpit also, for he deeply regretted to say that the war spirit had found its way to the pulpit as well as to other places. (Hear, hear.) Where you find the spirit strongly urged and earnestly cultivated by the public press, he would say, have done with such papers—let them know that you won't buy their fire and brimstone. (Laughter and cheers.) Let them know that you don't want gunpowder papers. There is already a disposition to get better papers than those which are hardly to be distinguished from cartridge paper. (Cheers and laughter.) Make them feel that they must not only come down a penny, but must change their tone if they would continue to live. (Cheers.) Give them to understand you can have a *Morning Star* and an *Evening Star*—(cheers)—without that daily *Sun* that always rises in clouds and sets in darkness. (Laughter and cheers.) When they feel this they will change their tone."

Mr. E. Collins, editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, urged against all interference in the affairs of foreign nations, even in the supposed interests of liberty:

"It was," he said, "the voice of the people properly exercised that did more for the advancement of liberty than all the wars had done since the birth of Christ. (Cheers.) Would any man say now that if the statesmen of England and the bishops of England had joined the members of the peace deputation to the Emperor Nicholas three years ago, the late war would not have been averted? (Hear, hear.) He believed that by such a course the war might not only have been prevented, but that the object for which so much blood had been shed would have been far more completely secured. (Hear, hear.) The effect of such a mission would have been prodigiously to advance the principles of peace in all the nations of Europe.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, moved a resolution to the effect:

"That this meeting cordially approves of the efforts made by the Peace Society and the Peace Conference Committee, to obtain recognition, in the new Treaties recently concluded, for the principle of international arbitration as a substitute for war; and would express its earnest gratitude to Lord Clarendon, for having introduced the subject to the attention of the Congress."

Mr. Sturge said:

"The resolution referred to international arbitration, and expressed gratitude to Lord Clarendon for his efforts in getting such a clause inserted in the treaty. Such conduct was certainly very noble of Lord Clarendon, knowing, as he must, that the principle of arbitration had been sneered at by a powerful political party in this country. (Hear, hear.) Lord Clarendon, no doubt, looked to a higher reward than human applause; but even this would not be wanting; for depend upon it, that his name in connexion with this act would be remembered and honored when the name of the greatest conqueror by the sword had been forgotten or execrated. It was, is his opinion, impossible to overrate the value of this recognition of the principle of arbitration, by all the Great Powers of Europe. Adverting to the great importance of instilling peace principles in to the minds of the rising race, and of associating peace in their minds with pleasant recollections, Mr. Sturge mentioned that on the previous day at Birmingham, 4,000 children, 'Bands of Hope,' had been gathered together to celebrate the peace, when a simple medal was distributed to each, on which was inscribed a dove with an olive branch, surrounded by the words of the Savior, 'Peace on earth,' and bearing the date of the signing of the treaty in Paris by the representatives of the Powers. And as Mr. Hindley had presented him (Mr. Sturge) with a medal when they were lately together in France, he would now take the liberty of presenting to him for his little grandson, happily born to him six months ago, a similar token. (Cheers.) Mr. Sturge, in conclusion, referred in a few touching sentences to the relative affliction of Mr. Cobden and the personal affliction of Mr. Bright, and drew forth the evident sympathy of the meeting. Both these gentlemen, he was sure, must be rejoiced exceedingly in their retirement at the course which events had taken regarding the war, because, in the emphatic words of Mr. Bright, they had the priceless consolation of knowing that they had not been parties to the squandering any portion of their country's treasure, or the shedding of one drop of their country's blood." (Cheers.)

Rev. Arthur O'Neill spoke to the same resolution at great length, and forcibly rebuked Dr. Cumming and other ministers who had spoken of "the Christian life in its noblest form" having been manifested by soldiers in the Crimea.

Mr. G. W. Alexander moved,

"That this meeting regards with regret and deep anxiety the differences that have lately arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and deprecates, in the strongest manner, the tone of irritation and distrust adopted by some of the leading journals in this country, as enhancing incalculably the difficulty of a peaceful adjustment, and the consequent danger of war; while they would still cherish the confident hope, that the Christian feeling of these two great nations will save them from a war, so dishonorable to religion, and so calamitous to the cause of freedom."

Mr. Edmund Fry, one of the most zealous and persevering members of the Society, seconded this resolution, which was cordially adopted. The income of the Society for the year, £1,678.

City Religious News.

Trinity Methodist Church.—This new and beautiful church, located in Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was dedicated Sabbath before last. Bishop Janes preached the dedicatory sermon, and Bishop Waugh and Dr. Bangs took part in the services. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Dr. Foster.

Jersey City.—At a recent special meeting of the second Presbytery of New-York, a committee was appointed to organize a church in Jersey city, in answer to a memorial to that purpose. Last week the church was organized, consisting of thirty-five persons, most of whom are Scotch or Irish Presbyterians. They occupy for the present a church edifice in Barrow street, near Newark avenue, lately belonging to the Second Presbyterian church.

Rev. H. H. Garnet.—A meeting of colored citizens was held on Friday evening last at the Shiloh church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, to welcome home from a six years' absence in the West Indies, the Rev. H. H. Garnet, known in former days as a defender of the rights of colored men. The meeting was also further designed to commemorate the twenty-eighth anniversary of an event which, when mentioned at this late day, has a strange sound in our ears, namely the abolition of slavery in the State of New-York. A large audience was present and great enthusiasm manifested.

Baptism of a Chinese.—On Sunday last, at the church of the Ascension (Episcopal) Fifth avenue, a young man, a native of China, who arrived in this country about a year ago from Shanghae, was baptized and admitted to the sacrament. His name is *Yung Kiung Nga*. He is engaged in pursuing theological studies, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Anthon, and intends when sufficiently qualified, to return on a mission to his own people. Another converted Chinese, who was recently baptized in Philadelphia and also designs to set out as a missionary, was present on the occasion.

American Bible Society.—A managers' meeting was held on Thursday last. Three new auxiliary societies were recognized—one in Connecticut, one in North Carolina and one in Ohio. Some valuable books were presented to the library, among which were a pentapla of the Bible, old and curious, by Rev. L. S. Jacobi. The number of volumes issued during the month was unusually large.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—A meeting of the Board of Managers was held last week, Dr. Welch, President of the Society, in the Chair. The disbursements of the last month were $6,500, and the treasury is overdrawn by $5,000. Six additional colporters were appointed, one of whom is to labor in the Five Points, in this city, and another who is a Greek, is to undertake a mission in his native country.

Baptist Churches.—The First Baptist Church, of which the late Dr. Cone was pastor, have extended a call to Rev. I. S. Kalloch, now minister of Tremont Temple, Boston. Another Boston clergyman, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, has been invited to settle in New-York, by the West Twenty-Third street Church. We learn also that the Washington Avenue Church, Brooklyn, have called Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell. These three destitute pulpits are important vacancies, and are thus sought to be effectively supplied.

The report that Dr. Magoon had resigned the pastoral charge of the Oliver Street Church is incorrect. He has within a short time received several calls to other churches, but has declined them all.

Need of Supplies.—We have just had an interview with an intelligent lady from Council City, Kansas, whose husband is one of the marked men in these days of trial. She represents the most urgent want of the settlers to be that of food—the ordinary means of subsistence. All avenues of supply are cut off by the ruffians; while, at the same time, money is scarce, and crops are hindered by the forays of freebooters. Shall our brethren be left to starve? The Free-State men are determined to hold out till the last; but they must have immediate help. Any money sent to this office, will be forwarded to Council City by a safe and judicious person, and will be well applied.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported expressly for *The Independent*.]

Wednesday, July 9th, 1856.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Beeves	3629	Swine	3060
Veals	914	Milch Cows	209
Sheep and Lambs	10250		

BEEVES.

There are some 300 head less on sale this week than last, and the quality is much inferior on the average. We do not know when so few really good cattle were offering. One very fine lot brought 11@11¼c. They were from Indiana, and sold by B. Bertram for stock cattle. The highest price, with the above exception, was 10¾c.; the average of all sales 9c. Our quotations exhibit the true state of the market; the instance mentioned above was a speciality and furnished no criterion of prices generally. The demand was good, and up to the close full rates, which are a trifle above last week's, were realized. The temperature of the atmosphere was cool, more like Indian summer weather than that of the middle of July, all of which had a favorable influence in enabling sellers to obtain their demands.

The prices are as follows:

Best cattle	9¼@10¾c.
Good quality	9c.
Common	8¼c.
Inferior	7¼@8c.

Sections of Country from whence brought.

New-York	105	Virginia	—
Ohio	545	Connecticut	—
Illinois	1462	Kentucky	287
Pennsylvania	—	Iowa	258
Indiana	879	Texas	—

Receipts per different conveyances.

	Erie.	Hud. Riv.	Harlem.	Boats.	Cars. & Amboy.
Beeves	1889	1220	—	190	—
Veals	—	—	714	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	100	—	670	—	—
Swine	—	688	—	—	—
Cows	—	—	92	—	—
Horses	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIVED BY FOOT.

Beeves 98

(By whom received.)

Allerton's	2997	Browning's	893
O'Brien's	186	Chamberlain's	93
Total	3629		
Received last week	3946		

VEAL CALVES.

There is a slight reduction of the supply, an improvement in quality, and a slight advance in prices, with a better demand. Sales at 4½@6½c.

RECEIPTS.

Allerton's	728	Browning's	58
O'Brien's	46	Chamberlain's	87
Total	914		
Received last week	1094		

MILCH COWS

Have been extremely dull, only a few sales have been made to Long Island milkmen, at nominal prices; sales at $25@50.

RECEIPTS.

Allerton's	22	Browning's	89
O'Brien's	84	Chamberlain's	57
Total	200		
Received last week	213		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The trade has been lively this week at full prices, the supply mostly from Ohio and1 his State. The quality is not above fair; but few remained unsold this morning.

RECEIPTS.

At Allerton's	780
At Browning's	4390
At Chamberlain's	5080
Total	10250
Received last week	13687

SWINE

Are lower, dull and plenty. Allerton has on sale 850 head. We quote prices at 6c. for stock Hogs, and $6,40 for corn fed.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—JULY 9.

This Review is written, and our Prices Current are corrected weekly, by an experienced man, expressly for this journal, and may be relied upon as correct.

ASHES.—The market is rather weak in the larger receipts, and a falling off in the demand. We quote at the close. Pots at $6 44@$6 50, and Pearls at $7 62½. Saleratus is selling at 7c. cash.

COTTON.—This week, like its predecessor, has been one of uniform quietness. The falling off of receipts at the South has, notwithstanding rather unfavorable foreign advices, kept the market steady. The advices per Baltic have not changed the tone of the feeling. Holders still remain firm, and buyers stand aloof, declining to come forward at any such prices as those demanded. The sales are 4000 bales. The exports for the week 4940 bales, via to Liverpool 4257, Havre 238, and Palermo 475.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,441,000	3,669,000	2,801,000	3,178,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,857,000	1,389,000	1,451,000	1,641,000
" France	476,000	405,000	306,000	413,000
" other Foreign Ports	494,000	256,000	288,000	333,000
Total Exports	2,827,000	2,046,000	2,065,000	2,387,000
Stock on Hand	160,000	200,000	316,000	223,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	17,000	49,000	11,000	6,000
Exports to G. Britain	28,000	10,900	26,000	23,000
" France	3,000	2,000	8,000	.....
" other For. Ports	9,000	2,000	10,000	3,000
Total Exports	40,000	14,900	44,000	26,000

Summary—Receipts—Increase at the ports over last year 775,000 bales; over 1853, 266,000. Exports—increase to Great Britain, 468,000; compared with 1853, 216,000. Increase to France 71,000; compared with 1853, 63,000. Increase to other foreign ports, 242,000; compared with 1853, 161,000 bales. Our quotations are as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12	12¼
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

COFFEE.—A moderate business for the immediate wants of the trade, and a sale on speculation, is all that has been done; prices of all kinds are firm. The stock of Rio is 41,000 bags. Sales of 5000 bags Rio at 9¾@11¾c. 800 Bahia at 10@10¾c. 600 Mats Java at 14½@14¾c. 1000 Bags St. Domingo at 10@10¾c. 400 Bags Laguayara at 11¾@11¾c. 400 Maricaibo at 11¾@11¾c, and 610 bags Ceylon, ex. Indus, on terms not made public.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western canal flour has been very much excited since our last, the demand very animated for export, and, notwithstanding the liberal arrivals and a further advance in freights, prices have advanced 6¾@7½c. ₱ bbl. Under the continued favorable news from Europe, the sales for the week reach 80,000 bbls., which, for fine business days, exceeds that of any week of the season. The arrivals in prospect the present month are not large, and, with strong private advices by the Baltic, a confident feeling is evinced. At the present rate of exports, we shall soon exhaust our entire stock of Flour, leaving our coast bare of stock, ready to take up new with avidity and at very full prices. The intelligence respecting the crop of Wheat is much more favorable than last year, and the indications now are we shall have a full average yield. Canadian Flour has improved, and is less plenty. Superfine quite scarce, extras dull rather for exports. Southern has improved slightly, and is held with more firmness at the close. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are firm and less plenty.

GRAIN.—The inquiry for Wheat has been most animated for shipment, especially for Red. This has been offered in great abundance, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, and prices have advanced 8@10c. ₱ ton, and are still unsettled, closing less buoyant owing to the difficulty in obtaining freight room. This has caused much delay, and has restricted transactions considerably. This, however, can only be temporary, as the receipts are not likely to be so large the residue of the month, and vessels will be more plenty. Prime White Wheats have improved, and have sold readily at 3@5c. advance. There has been only a limited inquiry for Milling—the current prices being above its value in Flour. Shippers continue to give the former the preference to the extent of 12@13 per cent. This is likely to keep up prices during August and September, as the quantity of old on hand is now very light. Rye has varied slightly, and, with a good inquiry at the close, is firm. Oats are firmer and in good demand at the advance. Western are wanted. Corn has ruled quite firm, and prime lots of West-rn Mixed are wanted at full prices. The export and local demand has been active, and the stock is light.

MOLASSES.—Has continued firm and moderately active. Syrups are higher; we quote at 58@62c., the latter for "Stuart's." Sales of 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 41@44c.; and 160 hhds. and 200 bbls. Cuba; Muscovado at 42@46c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine has ruled steady at 87@87½c., the latter rate in good shipping order, and small lots at 88c. cash; but at the close the market is rather easier, and small sales in merchantable order are making at 86½c., but few however are willing to sell at this rate. Crude is steady at $2 87½@$3; the receipts are moderate, but there has been no movement for export. Common Rosin has been in moderate request at $1 87½@1 60c. afloat, and $1 62½@1 65 per 310 lbs. delivered; the receipts have been moderate, but the demand for export is checked by the high rates of freight. Sales of No. 2 at $1 87½@$2; opaque No. 1 at $2 50@3, and fine qualities of white at $4 50@5 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been in fair request at $1 62½@1 75 for Washington thin per bbl., and $2 for prime. Pitch is quiet at $2.

OILS.—English linseed has been in better request, and the downward tendency in prices has reacted, owing to favorable advices from Great Britain per steamers "Canada" and "Baltic;" sales 200 tuns to arrive at 80 cents cash; 50 casks at 78@80c., the former rate from dock, and 1850 tuns previous to the late advices from Europe, part to arrive at 76@78c., and part during the late months of the year at 67½@70c. English and American is in good request from store at 81@82c. per gallon in hhds. and in bbls. Crude whale is dull at 70@73½c.; sales at New-Bedford, 1000 bbls. at 75c. per gallon, and 300 do. dark at 73c. Refined winter and spring are quiet. Crude sperm is dull and prices are lower. Manufactured is inactive. Olive oil is in steady request. Lard oil is firm at an advance; sales of western at 90c. cash. Red oil is dull. Palm is steady at 9¼c. per lb. by the cargo and 9¾c. for small lots. Whalefoot's is more in demand; sales 18,000 lbs. at 83½ for bleached.

PROVISIONS.—A firmer feeling has characterized our Pork market the past week than on any previous one of the season. All parties appear to be impressed with the idea that the last Hog Crop has been greatly magnified, and that the increase in the consumption has been greatly under-estimated; and the ability of the country to purchase at these high figures is much greater than many have supposed—now that all classes are well employed and have the means to pay extreme rates for every commodity. The export demand has not been large, but we have but a moderate stock; hence little to spare. Prices have advanced 87½@50c ₱ bbl. on Mess, and 25@31½c. on Prime. Prime Mess rules quiet at $17 50, and in small stock. Beef has varied considerably; the demand has continued quite active, but the stock is so large that holders are disposed to realize, as the season thus far has been favorable for fat cattle the coming autumn. We revise our quotations to conform to the market. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams inactive and nominal at our figures. Lard has advanced and is active at the close with a small stock. Cut meats have advanced and are scarce and wanted. Butter and Cheese have declined and are dull.

WOOL.—The shearing is about over, and the new wool is now being received in large supplies. The transactions, however, have been moderate. The sales of new wool comprise 17,000 lbs. super Saxony fleece at 40@51½c. cash; 85,000 lbs. common to super do. in lots at from 31@52½c., and 5@6,000 lbs. Pulled at 31@32c. Manufacturing agents have bought up nearly all of the new clip in the Western States at most extravagant rates, and it remains to be seen whether the producers convert it to proper use. If they make trashy fabrics from it, they most certainly will rue the day. Foreign is quiet; the sales comprise 60 bales common Buenos Ayres at 10c., and 25 bales Entre Rios at 18½c., 6 mos.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Ashes—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Pot, 1st sort, 100 lbs. 6 50 @ — —
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 62½ @ —
Bark, (Quers'n)—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Bark, No. 1, ₱ ton — @ 28
Beeswax—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct.
Amn. Yel'w, ₱ lb — 33½ @ —
Bread—DUTY: 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
P